

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Vol. 60. No. 417.] DECEMBER 1, 1825. [Price 2s.

On the ANTIQUITY of the different PARTS  
of the OLD TESTAMENT.

IN forwarding to you the following observations on the antiquity of the different parts of the Old Testament,\* I am solely actuated by the desire of assisting in throwing some light on an important philological question, viz. to determine the precise antiquity of the most ancient monument of human speech in existence. I have no wish to contest its authenticity.

The Hebrew is, unquestionably, one of the most ancient languages, or, at least, a very ancient dialect of a language, once spoken over a very extensive portion of Western Asia (Arabia, Palestine, Phenicia, Syria and Chaldaea), and of which the Arabic is the only surviving, and most cultivated, branch. The Bible is the only document left of a language which, from the time of the first captivity of the Jews, ceased to be a living one, and was only continued in writing, although deteriorated by a strong admixture of words and phrases from the collateral dialects. But not to anticipate the order of time, I will begin with the examination of the most ancient portion of the Bible, viz. the Pentateuch.

We are no where told, although it has been the general belief, that those books were written by Moses; on the contrary, we have the evidence of the Bible itself, that the whole of the sacred volume was re-edited by Ezra; and many passages in the Pentateuch seem plainly to indicate that it was,

\* I am entirely indebted for them to the excellent work of Mr. Gesenius, called "A History of the Hebrew Language and Literature," written in German, and which ought to be translated. Indeed, I should have ventured on the task myself, had I not been dissuaded by those who pretend to know the *trade*, and who told me that, as the Hebrew language was little studied, in this country, but by those who are either in, or destined for, the church,—a work that did, in any way, attack the opinions received among that enlightened body, would never receive its countenance. I hope, for the honour of the clergy, to be told, by one of their cloth, that such an assertion is an unfounded libel.—Y. Z.

at least, re-written at a later period, when "Israel had kings." But the object of this essay being *purely philological*, I throw aside every other argument but such with which the *language* of the Bible can furnish us, in order to determine on the relative antiquity of the parts that compose it. There can be no doubt that the golden age of Hebrew literature took place during the time of David and Solomon, when the Jewish nation reached the zenith of its glory in arts and arms, an eminence from which it sunk but too soon, never to rise again. If, therefore, we find the language of the Pentateuch, in its historical parts, as well as in its poetry, corresponding in form and idiom (some unimportant idiotisms excepted)\* with the

\* **הוא** (he) stands also for the feminine **היא**, which only occurs eleven times; **נער** (youth) for **נערה**, a maiden, which only occurs in 5 Moses, xxii. 19, as it does in all the other parts of scripture; the latter peculiarity, however, may, perhaps, also be found in Ruth ii. 21. To these may also be added the pronoun **הוא** for **היא**, which occurs frequently in the Pentateuch, otherwise only in Chron. xxviii. 8.

The diction of Deuteronomy differs, however, materially from the first four books. Its principal character consists of a certain diffuse rhetorizing and moralizing tone, and a frequent use of favourite phrases; indeed, its language already approaches that of the latest period. Some of the phrases alluded to are **יִדְבַּק בִּיהוָה**, to adhere to

Jehovah, **כְּבוֹד נָדַל**, Greatness, majesty of God; **מִשְׁלַח יָדִים**, business;

**יִבְעֶרְתָּ הָרָע מִקִּרְבְּךָ**, ye shall remove the evil from amongst you, a later expression for the older one, his soul shall be rooted out; the repeated Synonymes, **מִצֻּתֶיךָ מִשְׁפָּטֶיךָ וְחֻקֹּתֶיךָ**; the

rhetorical

the histories and poetical compositions of that period, we may fairly conclude that it was written at the same time, or very nearly so.

“ For (says Mr. Gesenius) if there were a distance of nearly 1000 years between those writings, which must be the case, if Moses was the author of the latter, we should see a fact unparalleled in the whole history of languages, viz. that a living language, and the circle of ideas of a nation, should have remained unaltered for such a space of time. It is true, that in support of this opinion it has been alleged (by Michaelis, Jahn and Eckermann) that, in the first place, the eastern languages and customs are less liable to change than those of the west; and, 2dly, that the Mosaic writings, as being the classics of the nation, had become the pattern and rule for the subsequent writers. But it may be easily shown how unsatisfactory these arguments are in explaining our subject. All the eastern languages which we have had an opportunity of reviewing for the space of 1000 years, have, during that time, *really undergone* material changes. And as to the latter assertion, it either means to imply that the language of literature alone was formed after the ancient documents, or that even the living language was, as it were, spell-bound by such a classic. In the first point of view, reference is made to the example of the Greek and Roman classics, the Koran, and Luther's translation of the Bible: and this alone may be considered a plausible one. But, in the first place, there are other distinct proofs to shew that the Pentateuch did not exist at so early a period; and, in the second, that it was not, like those classics, in the hands

rhetorical heaven of heavens, God of Gods (10, 14, 17, with which compare 1 Kings viii. 27, Chr. ii., 5) &c., **יָדָה**, law, Deut. xxxii. 2, is decidedly a later word. The tone and language of this book most agrees with some of the prophets, especially Jeremiah: for instance **נָתַן לְזוּעָה לְ** to renounce, xxviii. 25, compare with Jer. xv. 4, xxiv. 9, xxix. 18, xxxiv. 17, besides this, only in 2 Chron. xxix. 8; **זָרִים** (idols), xxxii. 16, compare with Jer. iii. 13, v. 19; **לְדַבֵּר סָרָה אֶל** to teach backsliding, xiii. 5, compare with Jer. xxviii. 16, xxix. 32, **שָׁפַל**, to kill the young people; xxxii. 25, compare with Jer. xv. 7, xxxvi. 13-15. Lament. i. 20; **שִׁירֵירוֹת לֵב**, obstinacy of heart, xxix. 18, compare with Jer. iii. 17, vii. 24, ix. 13, xi. 8.

of every individual. Then, it is to be observed, that the later historical works do not bear the stamp of imitation about them, as we find to be the case in some of the later Psalms; they seem rather the produce of a very similar age and spirit. In fine, those analogies do not prove that for which they are advanced. That of the classics is out of place, for the question is about a living, and not a dead language; and the two others go against it: for neither the German nor the Arabic, such as they are written at the present day, are any longer the same as in Luther's Bible, or in the Koran. The latter supposition contradicts itself. Even in our age of study, it cannot be imagined that an author, however classical, could stop the progress of a living language, much less in antiquity, where they read and wrote so much less, and spoke and acted so much more. We should rather suppose that language would hurry along, in its change, its older documents, and compel them to speak with the tongues of later periods. Therefore, if we even consider that in some parts of the Pentateuch, much more ancient documents formed the basis (which is very probable in the Decalogue, for instance), we must still necessarily admit of a later transcription and remoulding, according to the language of the period. The result, for the history of the language, remains the same, viz. that the writings of the Old Testament, before the captivity, in their present form, cannot be far distant from one another, and this alone we mean to assert.”

Mr. G. divides the Hebrew literature into two periods, the one before, and the other after, the captivity. Without attempting a *strict* definition of that which belongs to the one or the other of these periods, which (he says) would be rendered impossible by the nature of the Hebrew literature, he assumes the following statement as being the most probable:

“ Of the greater historical writings we may enumerate, as belonging to this (the first period), the *Pentateuch*, the books of *Joshua*, and the *Judges*, *Samuel*, and *Kings*; at least the principal parts of them were composed at that period, although we cannot doubt of their having been re-edited more recently, besides having had some new pieces incorporated in them.\* Many of the *Psalms*, especially in the first books, are evidently genuine compositions of David, or his school; whilst the majority of them bear the stamp of a more recent period.

\* For example, the blessing of Moses, Deut. xxxiii., the 7th verse of which could only have been written during the captivity.



riod. It is exceedingly difficult to class them; the language, in some of the later productions, being such a successful imitation of the older Psalms, and (such as the songs of the *Korahites*, for instance) perhaps surpass them in poetical beauty. Nevertheless, the classing of them is of the utmost importance, and it has been justly laid down as a rule, that we might consider a certain heaviness, conciseness and boldness, a certain contest between the subject and the language, as criterions of antiquity. Later poets followed the beaten road, which those of the earlier times had to break. The collection of *Proverbs*, in which more unity of character and language prevails, contains no parts that seem to make their later composition necessary. Next to this stands the book of *Job*, although, in some respects, it inclines to a more recent period.

"The prophets offer the least difficulty for fixing their period and genuineness; the only occasional obstacle being to determine their relative ages. The four contemporaries, *Amos*, *Hosea*, *Micah* and *Isaiah*,\* among which *Hosea*, in particular, is distinguished for his antiquated weight and concinnity of expression. The nearest to them are *Joel*, *Nahum* and *Habakkuk*, alike distinguished for poetical elevation, lively colouring, and a certain classical concinnity, in which *Joel* surpasses them all.† *Obadiah*, *Zephaniah* and *Jeremiah*, were nearly contemporaneous witnesses of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, and the captivity of the nation. The latter, indeed, sang his dirges on the ruins of the temple. *Ezekiel*, however, uttered his oracles during the captivity. Although the most original poet, whose rich fancy riots in a new gigantic grotesque imagery, he possesses too little taste and purity to deserve the name of a classical author.

"A few of the changes that occurred in the language are even remarked by the Bible itself; such as 1 Sam. ix. 91, the note that formerly, i. e. in the time of Samuel

נָבִיא (prophet), was used for רֹאֶה

Exod. iii. 14, the mention that יְהוָה

had been introduced for שֵׁד. Notes

\* From the latter prophet, however, we must deduct several later pieces, especially that from chap. 40 to 66, which form a subject for themselves, and must have been composed towards the end of the Babylonian captivity, and, although drawn out and disfigured by many repetitions, still possess some great excellencies of diction.

† Several parallels, especially of a historical kind, in *Joel* and *Amos*, point them out as contemporaries. *Nahum* and *Habakkuk* are very little later; the former making mention of the irruption of the Assyrians, and the latter of that of the Chaldeans.

about the change of names of places are frequent.

"A new period, for language and literature, appears with the captivity, which shews itself especially in the approximation of the language to the East Aramaic dialect. The Jews accustomed themselves to it during those times; it ultimately completely supplanted the Hebrew as a national language, so that, at the return from the captivity, its use was confined to literary purposes alone, till the time of the Maccabees, however not without an admixture of the popular dialect. This admixture is, nevertheless, not equally great in all the literary productions of the period, and several pieces, which are referred to it by their historical character, are as pure in their language as any of the works of the preceding period. Of this description are the last 27 chapters attributed to *Isaiah*, the Psalms 44, 84, and 85, most of the songs of degrees (as they are called), from 120 upwards, which, for the most part, belong to the exile, and the period immediately following it; and even the Psalms 74 and 79, in which we recognize the age of the Maccabees. Purity of language can, therefore, not serve as a sure criterion of antiquity, although, on the other hand, an admixture of the Chaldaic is a certain sign of a late authorship.

"This age is, however, as inferior to the foregoing, in point of historical and poetical composition in general, as it is in point of language. The later prophets, *Haggai* and *Malachi*, and several of the later psalmists, write, for the most part, in a meagre and watery style, and are poor in invention, and content themselves with putting together phrases from the older authors.\* The books of *Daniel*, *Esther* and *Jonah*, contain legends in an inferior Jewish taste; and, lastly, the *Chronicles* are a bad compilation of older historical works, made by priests of a late period. This sentence ought, however, not to be passed too sweepingly, since the Maccabean period shows us that the ancient spirit had not entirely departed from the severely-oppressed nation; and that, on the contrary, in some individuals it rose with greater energy than ever. And, indeed, most of the above-named pieces are possessed of much poetical worth, in point of taste, ideas and expression—excellencies which are even apparent in such of them whose language is already tinged with the Chaldaic. Among these are the beautiful Psalm 139, the book *Koheleth* (*Ecclesiastes*), the Idyls of the *Song of Solomon*, some of the sublime visions of *Daniel* (for instance, ch. 7, &c.).

"The books in which the Chaldaized language

\* For instance, the Psalms 69 (with which compare 22), 25, 35, 88, the songs in the *Chronicles*, and the hymn of *Jonah*.

language is most apparent, form a cyclus of composition which mutually explain each other, and for the interpretation of which the *Targums* (Chaldee paraphrases), and sometimes the contemporaneous Apocrypha, originally translated from the Chaldaic, have not been employed as much as they might. These are *Esther*, *Ecclesiastes*, the *Chronicles*, *Daniel*, *Jonah*, and some of the *Psalms*. A purer language is found in *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, *Zachariah*, *Malachi*, and the *Song of Solomon*, to which we may add *Job*. But the books of *Daniel* and *Ezra* contain whole pieces in Chaldaic.

"In this later diction alluded to, we may distinguish the proper Chaldaisms from the other peculiarities of the modernized Hebrew. The former, which are also the most numerous, are two-fold. Either the Chaldaic word has been received without any alteration of either its form or sense, which is mostly the case, or the writer merely imitated the Chaldaic, in its turns, signification, &c., preserving the Hebrew form. For instance, *What?* in old Hebrew *ימה*, Chaldaized *ימהש*, *ימהש*, *ימהש*, (quidam, quidam), is an imitation

of the Aramaic *ימהש*; the pleonasm *ימהש ימהש*, at the place where; for where is the Syriac *ימהש*; *ימהש* (Eccl. viii. 17), is the Aramaic *ימהש*.

The later modernizations, which cannot be found in Chaldaic, are particularly apparent, when, for the same idea, a different expression prevailed in the older authors. For instance, *לחם המערכת*, Shewbread, for *לחם הפנים*.

The later modernizations, which cannot be found in Chaldaic, are particularly apparent, when, for the same idea, a different expression prevailed in the older authors.

For instance, *לחם המערכת*, Shewbread, for *לחם הפנים*.

"As the language of the Talmud and the Rabbis is closely connected with this later form of diction, much of it has remained usual with them, and may be profitably explained from them." Y. Z.

[We should observe that this correspondent has, in the text, used the identical word *idiotism*, relative to which we are in controversy with another correspondent; and we must confess that we are not quite aware of the sense in which it is here applied. It would seem to be used as indicating some species of contradistinction from the general term *idiom*;—as a more minutely specific discrimination of idiomatic style in phrase and composition. For our idea of the only sense in which the word ought to be retained, see hereafter our reply to M. Duvar. —Edit.]

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

IT is worthy of observation, that the Parliamentary Reformers, one hundred and fifty years ago, as is evident from the following remarkable epitaph, were not better treated than their re-

cent successors in the same cause. But if sufferance be the lot of reformers in all ages, they have the consolation to know that their honest exertions are not ultimately altogether fruitless. It was a favourite maxim of the late worthy Dr. John Jebb, that "no effort is lost;" and, even since his time, there is abundant proof of its truth. The efforts that were made, about thirty years ago, for the diffusion of information among the people, whatever calumny and persecution they might bring on individuals, was, undoubtedly, the great spring of that vast increase of knowledge which has since diffused itself with unexampled rapidity among all classes of society. It was truly asserted by the great Bacon, that "knowledge is power." Knowledge diffused among the people is, therefore, the pledge of ultimate freedom and reform.

The following is the epitaph I alluded to at the beginning of my letter.

#### REMARKABLE EPITAPH

On a Stone in Bunhill-fields Burying-ground.

MR. FRANCIS SMITH,  
Late of London, bookseller,  
(Whose grateful memory  
May this stone perpetuate.)

During the reign of Tyranny, and  
Oppression, in the 17th century, for  
Urging the *Frequency* of Parliaments,

And publishing the sentiments  
OF FREEMEN,

Suffered much by  
*Fines, corporal punishments,*  
And *Forty-one imprisonments.*

Unremitted severity  
Necessarily much impaired  
His constitution :

Yet this spot did not receive him  
Till Heaven, by the hand of the  
Glorious King WILLIAM,

Had restored to his  
Almost-ruined country  
The Rights of MEN,  
Of CHRISTIANS, and  
Of BRITONS.

He died Keeper of the Custom-House  
To that Great Prince,  
22d Decr. 1691.

This Tomb was restored by his descendant  
THOMAS COX,  
Citizen of London, in 1761;  
*Who hopes to rest with his family in the same place.*

It is very desirable that a more extended memoir should be given of Francis Smith, than what we have in the epitaph, to shew the present generation whether his extraordinary and accumulated sufferings were inflicted by mere *forms* of law in a summary way, or by sheer despotism. Was it the fashion



fashion in those days to print and publish the trials for assumed libel and sedition? No doubt there are some records of the uncommon and cruel treatment which he is said to have experienced, but I have not been fortunate enough to meet with them. It is probable, he was not the only sufferer, in the same cause, at that time. I hope that some of your intelligent correspondents, who may be in possession of authentic documents connected with his case, will be so good as to favour your numerous readers with, at least, a reference to where they can be found. May I presume to ask whether the present worthy Alderman Cox be a descendant of his? If he be, perhaps he will be kind enough to give the information required.

T. H.

Pimlico, 29th Sept. 1825.

## AULD ROBIN GRAY.

IF the Editor of the Monthly Magazine will refer to the Obituary in Blackwood's Magazine for August last, he will find, that the late Lady Ann Barnard was the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray,"—the *ballad*, I mean.

Oct. 1, 1825.

Without referring to the *high authority* quoted, we believe we can produce, from the *Edinburgh Observer*, a much better account of the matter at issue. It is, at least, confirmatory of our previous information.

"The following extract from a letter, written to the late Thomas Hamersley, Esq. by the Rev. William Jervis, rector of Urrington, in Somersetshire, in June 1812, has been handed to us. It shows that the words of the ballad of Auld Robin Gray were written by Lady Anne Lindsay, and that the music was composed by W. Jervis. A gentleman now resident in Edinburgh, and intimately acquainted with the composer, can answer for the authenticity of the letter:—

"My dear Sir: Anxious as you have ever been for the sake of right, as well as for the fair fame of your friends, you have more than once solicited that I could publicly claim an offspring, which for more than forty years, has been of uncertain origin. Nothing could have induced me to undertake this, at my period of life, but the offer of your kind testimony to the genuineness of this my early production, which an acquaintance with it in manuscript, long before it surreptitiously found its way to the public eye, enables you so convincingly to bear. As to the ballad or story, you may

remember that I received it from the Honourable Mrs. Byron, and understood it to have been written by Lady Anne Lindsay."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I WENT to view the lately purchased Correggio (Holy Family) at the Angerstein Gallery; it had been sold at different times, by different proprietors, for £60, £70, £100, £500, and some other number of pounds which I do not recollect; but in our days of magnificence, wealth, good and bad taste, the bargain was closed a few days since by the English Government, for 3,800 sovereigns. Gold they tell me may be bought too dear—pictures I know can: its dimensions are fourteen inches by eleven; it is protected by two glasses, with a small interval between, which precaution is very detrimental to light and shadow. This picture is highly finished, and beautifully coloured; the internal evidence of its being a genuine production from the pencil of Correggio, is *frappant*: it has not been injured by varnish, which is often (indeed, generally) the destruction of choice pictures; nor has it been defiled by adventitious retouching. In the background there is a very ordinary Joseph at hard labour, with an ill-constructed plane. This subject has been often repeated by the same great master, and of like dimensions, as it appears by several prints (I think nine); but with a little variation: sometimes the child is resplendent with that sort of effulgence which we admire in the glow-worm, which luminous effluence being reflected, admirably lights the virgin's face and the rest of the picture, and seems to be a very beautiful thought of the artist, who, however, has portrayed a mere woman, and her child a mere boy. Both are gracefully disposed, though not with that delicacy a sinner expects from a saint;\* the child has not been circumcised, which is contrary to the authority of Holy Writ. If you require more accuracy respecting sums, dates, measurement, &c., more shall be sent, from your friend and admirer,

M. P.

To cover this picture with guineas, as an equivalent, would be very inadequate; the guineas must again be covered three or four deep.

\* An artist, whose beautiful designs corresponded with the delicate sensibility of his mind, was not a little embarrassed by the request of a lady of high rank to expatiate on the merit of this *chef-d'œuvre*.



## HINTS on the IMPRESSMENT and TREATMENT of SEAMEN.

(Continued from p. 211.)

IT cannot be either the fear of winds, or of waves, nor yet of the enemy; for the dangers of the former are still more imminent and threatening in the merchant ships—and it is hardly necessary to say, that the latter is unthought of:—besides, the marines have no difficulty in recruiting, and are even preferred to the Line. Neither is it altogether the discipline; for that applies equally to the marines; and its severity, if impartially considered, is perhaps greater in that corps and in the regulars than the navy; but it is there carried on with infinitely more *form*, with a more *visible appearance of justice*, if not with more real equity than in the latter service: because, however revolting corporal punishment may be to the natural disposition and feelings of a captain of a man-of-war; however anxious he may be to dispense strict and impartial justice; let him be ever so much convinced of the rectitude of his intentions, of the purity of his motives, or the necessity of his acts; he is still a human being, subject to error, passion and partialities, and, consequently, in his weaker moments, liable to let the warmth of his own feelings warp and bias his cooler judgment—and the more so if he feels his motives to be good and his ends useful. It requires no common exertion of mind to bear contradiction and crossing; to see plans, undertaken with the purest intentions, and leading to the best results, thwarted; to find orders, issued for the general good, unheeded, or languidly obeyed; to observe a favourite scheme, the object of much labour and anxiety, confused and disordered by some unpardonable neglect: and all this when power is in his hands, and punishment follows his nod.

Experience dictates what is here said; and an appeal is made to any and every officer, who has commanded a man-of-war, candidly to declare whether, on a cool review of his own conduct, he has not been sometimes forced to acknowledge that the feelings of the moment have, at times, materially influenced his decision in the infliction of punishment—unconsciously, perhaps, at the moment, but even on that account the more dangerous: and though many officers lay it down as a rule *never to punish until twenty-four hours after a crime has been committed*; still so salutary a regulation

does not always protect a man from the effects of his own passions and weaknesses.

In the army, an investigation on oath invariably takes place previous to sentence being passed on an offender. Whether it *really* diminishes the amount of punishment is not here of consequence: it is sufficient that the mind is soothed by the forms and appearance of justice—for let a man feel himself ever so guilty, he still likes to give his officers the trouble of proving him so; the crime, moreover, is made apparent to his companions, and the murmurs of secret discontent are dispersed by the publicity of the inquiry and clearness of the proof.

The natural desire of bettering our condition by honest industry, is the inducement to a seafaring life in common with all other professions: and this is, of course, equally applicable to the king's and the merchant-service. In time of war, the flattering, but often delusive hope of prize money,—the natural desire of glory,—the personal spirit of enterprise, so conspicuous throughout our maritime districts,—together with the prospect of a pension, after a fixed period of service, are additional incentives to enter the royal navy: in peace most of these lose their force, or, indeed, no longer exist, and, consequently, the two services are more nearly on a par, while the prospective advantages are rather in favour of that of the merchant. There a man may, with well-grounded hope, look forward to be mate, master, and, eventually, even part-owner of the vessel in which he embarks; but excepting this, he has nothing to which he may look forward beyond his present contract; these, however, are no trifling inducements, and naturally attach the steadiest and best seamen to that service in which their fair and honest expectations have the best and earliest chance of consummation, unless prematurely blighted by their own misconduct.

Let us now take a comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages accompanying the two services, divested of those fears and prejudices that may be supposed likely to obscure the judgment of persons exclusively attached to either, and, by this examination, endeavour to ascertain which holds forth the most rational and secure prospects of ease, independence, and ultimate wealth; in short, to which of them belong the most probable means



means of bettering the condition of the individual.

The seaman enters on board a merchantman *voluntarily*; he signs a contract to perform stipulated duties for a specified remuneration, and subjects himself to certain penalties in case of non-performance; he can discontinue his services when the contract is ended, or previously, if he choose to forfeit his wages; he is, in a word, completely unfettered, and entirely master of his own movements. He is, moreover, well fed, and receives high wages—or, at least, wages equal to the value of his skill and industry; his engagements are rarely of long duration, and he is not subject to corporal punishment.

Should he feel himself uncomfortably situated, or fancy that he can improve his condition, he is free to change, but he is not subject to be shifted from ship to ship, at the pleasure of the master or owner, except in a case of mutiny or extreme insubordination, when he may be sent on board a man-of-war,—which it is so much the custom in England to consider as the proper receptacle for every thing that is infamous; and then there are wonder and clamour at the necessity of flogging, and the general severity of this discipline.

The merchant-seaman's prospects are not visionary, or very remote: they are the probable result of a reasonable calculation, founded on the basis of his own industry and zeal, unmixed with the adventitious aid of birth and great connexions. The inclinations are unconfined, the energies unshackled, and the man is left at full liberty to reach the level of his own powers. It may even be said that merchant-seamen have more freedom of action than the individuals of most other trades, for they can seek and find employment amongst the surrounding nations; with all the tools they want, their knife and marline-spike, without running risk of violating the laws of their country. In this service, therefore, if unmolested, a man's chance of success in life is at least as fair as that of any other branch of industry; and by throwing into the scale the extreme facility which, from the nature of his occupation, he enjoys of transporting himself to any part of the world where he may bring his labour to a better market, his advantages are still greater than those enjoyed by other classes of productive labourers; but, above all, his mind is not soured or

discontented by the consciousness of being a prisoner, if not in name, at least in reality, which is, unluckily, too much the case in His Majesty's service.

That this feeling is a strong, and probably the most powerful cause of dislike to that service, must come home to every mind, were it even unsupported by the constant complaints of the people themselves; for there must be many who, perhaps, for years, have never wandered farther than the limits of their own domains, or never had a wish to exceed certain distances, who, if a law were suddenly passed restricting them to those boundaries, would become restless, unhappy, discontented, and ready to break out at the mere idea of circumscription.

This must necessarily be so from the nature of the human mind, which is much too strongly inclined to freedom of action, to brook the least unnecessary restraint, where the means of avoiding it are within its reach: and it can only be compensating advantages that will ever induce a man to relinquish this natural and inalienable right. That the British naval service does not hold forth such advantages, is a fact to be sincerely deplored, and an imperfection that it is hoped will in time be removed:

“A consummation devoutly to be wished.”

It is, nevertheless, far from our intention to set up the merchant-service as a sort of *nonpareil*; on the contrary, the seamen are frequently ill-treated and imposed upon; and the instances of their preferring a man of war, particularly in foreign countries, are too numerous, and too well known by professional men, to be here mentioned.

This, however, rather strengthens than weakens the argument: for, it is this very power of change that attaches them; besides, in these instances, they are generally moved by resentment—by the fear of imprisonment for some real or alleged misconduct; by the hope of getting their arrears of pay; and by that strong desire, inherent in our nature, of overcoming our antagonist, cost what it will. In the one service they may often be abominably used; [it frequently happens that they are so; instances are not uncommon, of masters of merchantmen harassing their men, while in port, until they force them to commit some act of insubordination, which forfeits their wages, and then put them in prison, hiring men at a cheaper rate to load or unload the ship.

3 E

This



This is what they call "*sailing their ships cheap*."] but they are free to change: in the other, injustice is now rare, but freedom of will is banished. But it will be asked, what are the peculiarities that disfigure the king's service, and render it so disgusting to the merchant-seaman? The answer may be, generally, the severity of the discipline—the impossibility of quitting it without committing a crime—the comparatively diminutive rate of pay—and the positive confinement.

Without entering here into any discussion of the nature and effects of the discipline practised on board his Majesty's ships, I will merely observe that, in spite of its excellent principles—in spite of that general mildness of execution which is constantly recommended by the Admiralty—in spite of the pains that are unceasingly taken by that board, as well as by the commanding officers of ships, to see that strict justice be administered to the seaman, nothing can efface the mortifying impression from his mind, that he is subject to punishment of the most degrading nature, at the mere will and pleasure of his captain: you cannot conceal from him that his happiness or misery, while in the service, solely depend on the personal character of a single individual, who may be repeatedly changed; whose successor may have different notions and views of the service generally, and local regulations of a nature totally dissimilar, and, in many instances, diametrically opposite to those which he has been hitherto accustomed to obey. These ideas will continually obtrude themselves, and nothing but the removal of the cause, or countervailing advantages, will neutralize the irritable feelings to which they give birth: the latter may be immediately applied; and, in the course of time, the former really, though perhaps not nominally, removed.

Comparisons, though odious, are sometimes necessary. A man, on entering the king's service, finds himself as it were in a prison—a splendid one, but still a prison, where he knows he must remain during the continuance of hostilities. He is liable to serve in any country, for any length of time; he receives no pay when abroad, and has always six months' arrears due when at home: his pay is much below that which he *could* earn, if left to himself. In war, the exigencies of the service rarely allow of time or opportunity for leave of absence, and which is sel-

dom granted when occasions do present themselves—through fear of desertion; he is subject to corporal punishment; to be watched, while on duty, by centinels; ordered about by children; obliged to do a thousand petty, nonsensical, but wearing and irritating duties, that scarcely allow him a moment's tranquillity. He has less, perhaps, of *hard* labour than in a merchant-man; but much of what he has is infinitely more harassing, and frequently becomes a fertile source of sullen discontent.

"The grand or fundamental principle of naval discipline," says the author of the *Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions*, "as promotive of health and comfort amongst seamen, consists in so artfully employing both mind and body, that the one may not be affected by apathy or chagrin, nor the other by indolence or over exertion.

"In exact proportion as this principle is kept in view and acted upon, will the end and object of naval discipline be attained; and, whenever it is disregarded, the inevitable consequences will be anarchy and disease."

"For this purpose, the code of interior regulations should be *mild* and *judicious*, in order that a rigid performance may be enforced; and, instead of the many different orders that are suspended under the decks of ships throughout the navy, there should be one simple uniform system of interior economy, signed by the Lords of the Admiralty, perfectly adhered to."

"When seamen are convinced that nothing but an unforeseen exigence, or indispensable necessity, will cause a deviation from the routine of duty prescribed, they know exactly what they have to do; their minds are accordingly made up to the performance of it, and they go through it with alacrity, in order to have the intervals for their own amusement, or private occupation.

"But where order and punctuality are not rigidly enacted and followed up, the equilibrium in the division of labour becomes unhinged, and the greatest share of toil often falls on the best men; never being certain of the exact periods of duty and relaxation, they frequently become listless, lazy, dissatisfied, and careless about their personal cleanliness—the consequences of which need not be portrayed.† The great art

\* This has at length, we hope, commenced by a new system of great-gun exercise; and we trust that it will be followed up by other regulations of the same nature.

† One very important thing may be here mentioned, although not strictly connected with the subject before us; namely, the expediency



art then seems to consist in properly appreciating the capacities of the men, and so appointing their respective duties in every department, as to get them into a kind of mechanical train; when the future superintendence will be easy and pleasant, and the health of the crew secured."

But to return. It is possible that, from the character and opinions of his commanding officer, the sailor may not experience many of the inconveniences above enumerated; but the consciousness of being at any time liable to them must remain, and the apprehension will exist conjointly with the possibility of his suffering from the evil; or until other advantages are introduced, of a nature to counterbalance that terror, which universally pervades the maritime classes of this country when a man-of-war is in question; and perhaps nothing would contribute more to such an end, than an immediate and decided improvement in the situation of *petty officers*, with respect to pay, privileges, character and authority.

The most favourable circumstances connected with the king's service, which are not equally enjoyed in that of the merchant, are, in the first place:—

The great care and attention paid to the sick.

2d. The pensions given for service and wounds, as well as the pecuniary compensation for accidental hurts received in the service, which is known by the name of *smart money*.

3d. The scrupulous regard paid to the quality of the food, and the certainty of enjoying the luxury of fresh provisions and vegetables whenever they can be procured.

4th. The assurance of not being imposed upon in the purchase of their clothing; although this is, perhaps, balanced by the sailor being obliged to have an assigned number of each sort; amounting to more than is required in the merchant service, where so much

expediency of having a more commodious place for the men to make use of, instead of the exposed, and sometimes even dangerous situation of the head or fore-channels: this may appear ridiculous, but it is a fact, that many men will suffer all the inconveniences of long retention, by which their bowels are disordered and their health injured, sooner than run the risk of being ducked over head and ears; and we are convinced that a little more attention to this point would save many of those feverish colds and fits of illness, so common after a continuance of bad weather.

importance is not attached to appearance and cleanliness.

5th. The allowance of spirits, which few, if any, merchantmen issue to their crew.

6th. Short allowance money for the above and other provisions, if not consumed; whether voluntarily, or from the necessities of the service.

7th. The excellent arrangements by which any man may allot a portion of his pay to his wife and family during his absence. And lastly,

If we add the universal hope of making prize money, it will comprehend every benefit a man can possibly anticipate by entering his Majesty's naval service; for the rank of warrant officer, although a great object after a man has been *some years* in the navy, is seldom a sufficient temptation to enter.

Of the above advantages, the 1st, 2d, and last, are distant or contingent, and the 7th a partial convenience; consequently, ill calculated to balance the immediate, and therefore more influential evils that are in the other scale, and press with greater weight on the imagination: for there are few men of that temper who will voluntarily suffer an immediate and lasting evil, for the distant prospect of an uncertain good.

These appear to constitute the material objections, and the probable reasons of that dislike to the King's service, so much deplored by all those who wish well to their country, and feel the importance of making the sea-service the ambition, and not the bugbear, of the people; and the only mode of subduing this disinclination is that of meliorating the condition of the men, by a milder and better managed, but not less efficient, discipline; which will soften the harsher features, and remove many of those asperities that now obstruct the channel of communication between the maritime population and his Majesty's service. But surely the noxious custom of impressment is ill calculated to accomplish this object; its immediate effects are the concealment, and the smuggling away of the prime seamen, in which a cordial assistance is rendered by every inhabitant of the district; the driving of many totally from their profession, which, by enhancing the value of their labour, raises wages, and magnifies the hardship, by shewing the impressed men what they could earn if free: thus increasing the temptation to desert whenever an opportunity offers. Let us add to



to all this the deep curses so heartily bestowed on the authorities employed, arising from that universal hatred which accompanies the execution, and will ever frustrate the object, of bad and oppressive laws; together with the enormous expense necessary to enforce them: which is far beyond the benefit produced—if that can be called a benefit which drags a man into a service he detests, to associate with the abandoned refuse of the jails—which too often forms his companionship.

Let us consider these things, and we shall hardly be disposed to give our unqualified assent to the custom of impressment: while we legislate against crimps, who at least succeed by their wit, we should not dignify brute force with the solemn sanction of the law!

Amongst all those feelings that worry the human mind, perhaps there is none more irritating, and less easy to be borne, than that of confinement; it is particularly so to that of the sailor, with whom a restless love of change, and a childish impatience of the monotony of life, are peculiarly characteristic, as must forcibly strike any one who takes the trouble to study his disposition—active, bold and daring to a fault; careless, improvident, and unsuspicious; perfectly aware of what is right, and open to reason where it is fairly urged; yet easily led astray. Hating sameness and inactivity, any change is a recreation; and consequences pass across his mind like a summer cloud: always well inclined to go the full length of his tether, and beyond it too, he quickly sees through the character of his captain, and governs himself accordingly. Peculiarly susceptible of impartial justice, he is easily ruled by the man from whom he is certain of receiving it; buoyant with life and spirit, as long as he is kept in constant, but not overstrained, employment; though spoiled by idleness and indulgence; naturally capricious, he has his sullen moods and sulky fits—in which he must sometimes be indulged. Always watching him as a child, he must still be governed as a man. With such a disposition, and when we also see, even in time of peace, when there is no impressment, men, who have invariably conducted themselves well; who have had two or three years' wages due; who were well aware that, in the course of a few months, they would be paid up and discharged; who were allowed to go and

amuse themselves on shore, whenever and as long as the public service would permit; whose sole restriction was that of returning to their time, in order to give others their time on shore; who were never subject to much punishment themselves, and had no complaints to make of their officers;—when we see people, under these circumstances, deceived and deluded by some idle absurd tale of making their fortunes (a thing of frequent occurrence on the North American station), without a second thought, forfeit all the advantage of a long service, we cannot be surprised at the impatience with which the confinement of a king's ship is borne in time of war—when no prospect of emancipation is before them—or one so very distant as to be scarcely perceptible.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

**I** PERCEIVE, Sir, that your Reviewer of the Reviewers, in his Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism for the preceding month (p. 234), in speaking of the "earth-stars of cottage industry" that "twinkle" over "those beautiful hills of Gloucestershire," which "were once covered with vintage," had an eye to the following description of the night scenery of that county—in some lines I have met with "*On Leaving the Bottoms of Gloucestershire*." I refer to them for the sake of subjoining another traditionary fact relative to that lovely region, which both the poet and your criticizer of critics seem to have overlooked. The lines referred to run thus:—

"Here holier industry,  
Even from the dawning to the western ray,  
And oft by midnight taper, patient, plies  
Her task assiduous; and the day with song,  
The night with many an earth-star, far de-  
scribed  
By the lone traveller, cheers amidst her  
toils."

Dr. Southey may, perhaps, not be displeased to hear that this region of the vine is said, in olden time, to have been assigned as an honourable and inspiring remuneration to the royal bard or minstrel—the poet-laureat of those antique days:—whence, perhaps, the origin of his butt of sack.

As the pen is in my hand, and earth-stars are the theme, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable, if I present your readers with some beautiful original lines on the genuine earth-star. I have



have just fallen upon them in a manuscript volume of poems, which, though hitherto hidden from the world, has many gems that might worthily adorn your poetical department.

'Is it a star fallen on the lap of earth,  
From heaven's blue arch—or gem, instinct  
with fire,

From crystal cave, by gnome transplanted  
here—

That from the centre of this savage heath  
Beams forth its placid radiance? Rather say  
A living gem,—terrestrial cynosure  
To wandering love, tempting through  
night's deep gloom

The pathless wilds of ether. Hail to thee,  
Fair insect! proof that even here the flame  
Of omnipresent love can find a home,  
And smile upon this melancholy waste,  
That spreads its bosom to the approaching  
storm!—

With tears I greet thee—for my busy mind  
(Fraught with similitudes of lonely woe),  
Remembers, with repentant grief and shame,  
A sweet, but mournful parallel—for such  
My Eleonora was!—a tranquil light  
Sole shining on this bleak unshelter'd world,  
To guide a reckless wanderer to a home  
Where he might rest his ruffled wings in  
peace;

On the soft bosom of connubial bliss  
Pillowing his cares, and soothing to repose  
Tumultuous passions and untam'd desires.  
—And I, misled by meteor-fires, that shone  
Brighter, but only lur'd me to despair,—  
Left it to burn unnotic'd and alone,  
And perish in its joyless solitude!"

PHILO P. C. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR:

I AM induced to call the attention of your readers to a subject, certainly not new, yet hitherto unexplained, viz. the Migration of Birds.

My curiosity was considerably excited, a short time since, as early as six o'clock in the morning, by an unusual noise on the top of a large house facing my residence; and, on looking out to discover the cause, I found the roof was nearly covered with swallows and other birds, evidently congregating for some particular purpose. For two hours, fresh arrivals took place, till the roofs of the adjoining houses were also covered; at length, after a confused sort of buzz, or signal, the whole flock took wing in a southerly direction, and soon disappeared.

I should feel particularly obliged to any of your correspondents who could give me some idea of the probable destination of this immense body: whether they were taking flight to a warmer climate, or merely to another county, to take shelter in unfrequented caverns, or inaccessible rocks?

Of their being found occasionally, in the winter, in a torpid state, there can be no doubt: in proof of this fact, I would mention the following circumstance:—

A friend of mine, a few years since, had half a dozen swallows, in a torpid state, given him by a person who found them in the trunk of a hollow tree; my friend put them in his desk, where they remained, till the spring, forgotten. One morning, however, he heard a strange noise, and, on looking into the desk, discovered one of the birds fluttering about: the others also began to move, and, upon being placed out of doors in the sun, they speedily arranged their plumage, took wing, and disappeared.

I am fully aware that the migration of birds has been treated of in Willoughby's Ornithology, Walton and Cotton's Angler, in some of the early volumes of the Monthly Magazine, and also in a small octavo pamphlet of modern date, as well as in other works; but, from all I have read or heard, I have never been satisfied, whether the major part leave the country altogether, or only seclude themselves in a torpescent state during the winter.—Your's, &c. X.

Oct. 3, 1825.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR:

I IN a communication, which you did me the honour of allowing a place in your columns, in August last, having mentioned (in p. 17 of that number) the astonishing, but, I believe, well-attested fact of the flight of Henry IV.'s falcon from Fontainebleau to Malta; I drew a conclusion, startling, and apparently unreasonable, that, *perhaps*, the flight of the swallow might equal seventy-five miles an hour!—The following extract, recently quoted in a weekly publication, will show, however, that my calculation was so far from overleaping the bounds of possibility, or even probability, that it was much under that of others, who, deservedly or not, assume the name and province of the naturalist:—

"*Rapid Flight.*—The rapidity with which hawks and many other birds occasionally

sionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour; the common crow, twenty-five ditto; the swallow, ninety-two ditto, and the swift, three times greater. Migratory birds probably about fifty miles per hour."

I must beg leave to trespass so much further on your valuable space, as to express a complete disallowance of the distinction in the above quotation, between the swallow and migratory birds, which seems to be inferred from the manner in which the sentence is worded, but which, perhaps, at the same time, was not actually meant to be asserted.

Your's, &c. THERMES.

Allow me to add a brief notice of some observations in Switzerland, which tend to show that our continental neighbours are not altogether regardless of the interesting bearings of this question.

*Migration of Birds.* — Dr. Schinz, Secretary to the Provincial Society of Zurich, has endeavoured to discover the laws, according to which European birds are distributed. The country, in which the bird produces young, is considered its proper one. The nearer the Poles, the more do we find peculiar, or stationary birds, and the fewer are the foreign species that appear. Greenland has not one bird of passage: Iceland has only one, which remains during the winter, and, in spring, takes its flight to still more northern climates. Sweden and Norway have more; and we find them continually becoming more numerous, as we approach the centre of Europe. In the intertropical countries, no bird emigrates—to the north they all do: their propagation keeps pace with the supply of food. Spitzbergen, has only one herbivorous species, for the sea presents more nutriment; and the rocks and cliffs are populous with aquatic birds. In the Frigid Zone, a much greater number of marsh birds breed, than beyond the Arctic Circle, and in the warm countries of Europe.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT of a REMARKABLE ANECDOTE relative to the ATTRACTION of the HEAVENLY BODIES, in *Madme. Du Chastelet's "Exposition Abrégée du Système du Monde,"* at the End of her Translation of Sir I. Newton's *Principia*. Vol. ii., p. 5, Art. VIII.

ART. VIII. We find the attraction of the heavenly bodies still more

clearly mentioned in "Hook's Book on the Motion of the Earth," printed in 1674, that is, twelve years before the *Principia* were published. Here is a translation of what he (Hook) says, p. 27.

"Now I will explain a system of the world which, in many respects, is different from all the others, and which is perfectly conformable to the known laws of mechanics. It is founded on the three following hypotheses, viz.

1st. "That all the heavenly bodies, without exception, have an attractive force or gravitation towards their centres, by which they not only attract their own particles of matter and prevent their disunion, as we see it in the earth, but likewise attract all the other heavenly bodies that are within the sphere of their activity: whence it follows that, not only the sun and moon have an influence on the body and motion of the earth, and, reciprocally, the earth on them, but that Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn have also, by their attraction, a considerable influence on the motion of the earth, and, reciprocally, the earth a great influence on the motion of those planets.

2d. "That all bodies which have received a direct impetus, or impulsive stroke in any direction, will continue to move in a right line, and in the same direction, until they are turned aside, or made to deviate from it by some other effective force, and made to describe either a circle, an ellipsis, or some other, more complicated, curve.

3d. "That the said attractive forces are so much more powerful in their operations, the nearer they approach the centre of the body on which they act.

"With regard to the ratio in which these forces either increase or diminish, according as the distance decreases or increases respectively, I confess I have not yet ascertained by experience or observation; but it is an idea which, if pursued with that attention I think it merits, will be of great service to future astronomers, in reducing the motions of the heavenly bodies to certain rule, which I doubt the possibility of ever effecting without it. Those who understand the nature of circular motion, and the gyration of a pendulum, will easily comprehend the grounds of the above principles, and will be able to find out the means of establishing them on sure foundations; I have here hinted this idea to those who have both leisure and abilities to render them successful in their researches," &c. &c.

SIR:—I think the foregoing extract worthy of notice; and, should you be of the same opinion, the insertion of it in your next publication will oblige,

Your's, &c. WILLIAM SHARP.  
Romney, Oct. 13, 1825.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## IMPOSITIONS OF WATER AND GAS COMPANIES.

I BEG to call your attention, and that of your numerous and intelligent readers, to a mischievous, and, in my view of the case, a highly improper practice of most of the *water* and *gas* companies in the metropolis; and which, as it chiefly operates on the poor and middling classes of the community, is not so likely to meet the eye or ear of those able or willing to assist in remedying the evil.

The practice I allude to is this: whenever the collector to a water or gas company finds that he cannot get from the inhabitant of a house the rates due for the supply of either for a year or upwards, he orders that supply to be cut off and discontinued; and for this, not an iota of blame can be attributable either to him or the company employing him. But, what I complain of is the course afterwards adopted; instead of taking a legal remedy against the parties by summons, or otherwise, they lie by, until a new tenant comes into the house, upon whose application for water or gas, he is told that house is two, three, four, or more quarters due by the last house-keeper, amounting to so and so, which amount if he chooses to pay he may have water or gas, as the case may be, and if not, he must go without, and help himself how he can; and I know of no method by which he can compel them to supply him.

That this is the general course adopted, I will pledge my veracity, as I have had opportunities of knowing the fact, both in my private and public capacity; and I am quite sure you will agree with me, it is any thing but the right course. Is it not making the innocent pay for the guilty? the good for the bad? the industrious and pains-taking mechanic for the lazy and abandoned? To my mind it is clearly all these; in fact, it is more than is ever done for the king's taxes; land-tax alone being enforced in any such case, and that falls on the owner, and not the inhabitant of the house.

I merely name the fact in the hope that an amelioration of such a mal-practice may take place; indeed, many of these companies have got monstrous powers slipped into their acts of parliament, which the Legislature should watch over, and remedy; and for such a purpose no time can be better than the present one—of profound peace.

Your's, &amp;c. J. M. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR:

THE attempts to cure the Dry Rot have been so numerous, and the subject has so often engaged the attention of the public, that some apology may be necessary for occupying your valuable pages with the following specific, and the more so, as I believe that it has appeared in another periodical work; but the length of time since that took place is so great, and the circulation of your Miscellany is so much more extensive, that I am induced, thinking I am conferring a public benefit, to forward it to you.

The greatest care must be taken to remove every fibre of the fungus, and to clear the whole of it away, even from the walls of the building; and previous to putting in new timber, the joists, if for a ground floor, and the back of any wainscot that may be used, should be washed with green copperas, melted in the manner directed below, giving it two coats, which will easily adhere, and soon cool, if the timber be dry; then strew the ground with iron scales from the blacksmith's forge, which will destroy the vegetable fungus, and any seaweed appearance, which attacks new timber much sooner than old.

Twenty years' proof of the efficacy of the above process, in the residence of a worthy friend at Clapton, Middlesex, whose dining and drawing-room floors had been twice relaid in the short space of six years, is a sufficient recommendation; and it only requires to be known to be resorted to, when buildings are suffering from that most destructive of all enemies, the dry-rot.

The use of iron scales, which were thickly strewed on the ground before laying the joists of a house, built sixteen years since, in a damp situation, has preserved the building from dry-rot; no symptoms having made their appearance.

To melt green copperas (which is very cheap) use an iron pot, as for pitch, putting in a little water to assist in dissolving it, keeping it stirred with a stick, to prevent its adherence to the pot—the copperas to be used as soon as melted.

Your's, &amp;c.

JAMES G. TATEM.

*Wycombe, 17th Oct. 1825.*

REMARKS



REMARKS on BOARD the SHIP RESOLUTION; GEORGE PARKER, Master, from the ISLE of FRANCE towards ENGLAND, between the 8th of January 1825, and the 23rd April 1825; by Henry Ennis, Purser, Royal Navy.

**JANUARY 8th, 1825.**—I joined the Resolution, and took possession of the cabin assigned me, being the after one, on the larboard side, under the impression that we were to have sailed for England direct that same evening, or early the next day.

[Considerable delay, however, from circumstances not important to the interest of the Journal, occurred.]

After all we did sail, and passed the Bell buoy, on Wednesday the 12th January, at four P. M., several vessels having sailed on the Monday and Tuesday, and the Oscar, a brig for London, deeply laden, on Monday morning.

Having thus, at length, got clear of the Isle of France, all sail was made, with a strong breeze from east to east-north-east.

16th.—Strong breezes and unsettled weather; passed the Island of Bourbon.

17th.—Heavy squalls and a head sea; ship labouring very much: observed the whole stern to open more than an inch right a-cross, and apparently to run as low as the transom: this was a sad beginning to a very long and dangerous voyage, particularly as the ship was, to all appearance, otherwise badly found.

The weather continued very unsettled, with heavy squalls, and a cross heavy sea; the ship labouring much, and rolling heavily, beating across the Mosambique passage.

From the 16th to the 24th January, the weather continued to be much the same; in that time we had carried away the main-top-mast, gib-boom, and several smaller spars: in short, it was one continued scene of tearing sails, stranding, and breaking rope of every description, from the slings of the main-yard to the smallest cordage.

On the 25th, in getting out the gib-boom which had been newly tongued, the bowsprit was found to be badly sprung; this was an alarming circumstance indeed, being in the worst part of the passage, and the most likely place to fall in with severe weather, or gales of wind; and it was now evident we must put into the Cape of Good Hope, for a new bowsprit, or to have

the old one fished, which would delay us several days, at least.

The winds were light and baffling, with a cross jumbling sea; and not being able, from the state of the rigging, bowsprit, &c. to carry sail, our progress was proportionately slow; and, altogether, our passage, for the remainder of the way to the Cape, was truly uncomfortable. We made Cape Infanta on the 4th of February, Cape Lagultras on the 5th, and False Cape, coast of Africa, on the 6th, and anchored in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on Monday, the 7th of February, 1825.

As I have already spoken of Cape Town, I shall only add that, at this season of the year (being now their summer), it is one of the most delightful places I ever saw. Fruit and vegetables, of every kind, are in the greatest abundance, and uncommonly cheap: for instance, apples are about fifteen pence per bushel; grapes, and every thing else, in proportion. Rows of trees being planted in every street, and round the parade and public walks, being now in full leaf, contribute much to the health and beauty of the place, and to the comfort of those whose business or pleasure calls them to walk out: which may be done at any hour of the day without inconvenience, as they are perfectly shaded from the sun, which at this season is intensely hot.

The Company's gardens, which are of great extent, are a delightful retreat; and are planted with trees and evergreens in such a manner and abundance, as to preclude every ray of sun entering the public walks. A band plays here every evening; and it is much frequented. At the end of the Grand Walk, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile long, is the Company's Menagerie, which is worth seeing, on account of a good-natured old lion, supposed to be the largest ever taken into captivity, and a tiger of immense size and power; there are several other specimens of African animals: but those are infinitely the largest of their species I ever saw—we having nothing that comes near them in size in England.

The Public Library and Exchange stands at the top of the Parade, is an extensive noble building, and is well supplied with the best books, and all the new publications, and English papers, as well as French, Dutch, and India newspapers, and miscellaneous productions. In the part allotted for the Exchange, goods and merchandize are publicly



licly bought and sold, and all money transactions of any amount settled, bills of exchange negotiated, in short, the greatest part of the commercial business of the colony is carried on at this place.

At the Cape, there are no inns or taverns, as in England, for the better sort of passengers or travellers—only boarding-houses; but these are on a grand scale, and the living uncommonly cheap. The passengers in the *Resolution* went to Morrison's, on the Parade: each had a large bed-room; we had for breakfast, tea, coffee, chocolate and wine, with meat, eggs and fish. At noon, for tiffin, cold meats, sallads, and as much wine as we pleased. Dinner at four o'clock—every thing the town could produce served up in very good style, with fruit and wine in abundance; and at night, cold meat for supper; bed and all for five rix-dollars per day (or about seven shillings and sixpence sterling)—the wine, however, always being Cape: those that drank other wine paid for it in addition.

I should have observed that the Exchange, Library, the Coffee-rooms and buildings attached to them, were built by subscription, in shares, which were again sold out: and they are now supported by subscription. It is, therefore, necessary for strangers to be introduced by a subscriber. I had the good fortune to meet a friend from Portsea, from whom I had my ticket.

The ship having been anchored in the outer part of the bay, and at a very considerable distance from the landing, had not made good her defects before the 14th; being, by that time, in some measure refitted, we weighed and proceeded to sea, with a fine breeze at south-east, and passed Robin Island at 2 P.M. of that day. Having now the south-east trade wind, the weather was uncommonly fine and pleasant. Our rate of sailing from five and a half to six and a half knots an hour; not a cloud to be seen, all above was clear and delightfully serene, the temperature such as it might be wished; the sea as smooth as a mill-pond—indeed, for an open sea, I never saw any thing like it. In this manner we glided on to Sunday, the 27th of February, when, at 5 A.M., we made the Island of St. Helena.

This island, situated in lat.  $15^{\circ} 55'$ , and long.  $5^{\circ} 43'$  west, celebrated as the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled, is, in appearance, from the

seaward, without exception, the most barren, desolate, black-looking, frightful place I ever beheld. I have seen many descriptions of it, and several views and drawings, attempting to represent its appearance, but it is beyond the power of pen or pencil to describe it in such a manner as to convey an adequate idea of it to a person that has not seen it. It rises at once abrupt, steep and terrific, almost perpendicular from the bosom of the deep, to the height of 2,700 feet, and is inaccessible in almost every part, without the smallest appearance of tree, shrub, plant, or vegetation. It has been, by some dreadful volcanic shock, split in every direction from its top to its base, forming ravines and valleys, some of which cannot be looked into, from the tops of the adjoining hills, without horror, leaving immense rugged craggy rocks, whose heads are frequently hid in the clouds—this description holds good all round the coast, and for a mile or two into the interior, with the exception of a valley here and there, which serves to carry off the water from inland.

At 9 A.M. we stood into James's Bay, but did not anchor; I went on shore at James's Town, situated in a valley of the same name, surrounded on either side by high, and utterly barren hills, from whence apprehensions are instantly excited of masses rolling to the destruction of the houses and their inhabitants beneath. The entrance to the town is over a handsome draw-bridge, and through a strong gate; but it is so overhung and enveloped by mundens and ladder-hills, that it is completely hid from view, until you are fairly within the walls. The church, government house and gardens, some public stores, an excellent inn, and some other good buildings, form a handsome little square, at the entrance, and are kept in excellent order and repair, and have a pleasant effect. The town is about a mile long, and may contain about 200 houses: it is built of stone, and covered in with shingle: it is divided in two by a deep narrow ravine (over which are three neat stone bridges) which serves to carry off the filth and superfluous water; and is the means of keeping the place remarkably clean and healthy. In the main street, which runs from the north-end of the square, are some very good handsome houses, principally used as lodgings for passengers returning from India, and for the company's



company's stores and civil servants. Near the top are barracks for the officers and soldiers of the garrison; there are three breweries, an excellent free-school, with many other valuable institutions. A great number of wild plumb trees have been planted in double rows through the streets and square, and other parts of the vicinity. They are now grown up, and form a cool and pleasant promenade; indeed, they are both useful and ornamental.

On my landing, I had the good fortune to fall in with a Mr. Thomas, a very old acquaintance, who was very civil, and apparently glad to meet me; and who, immediately on my expressing a wish to visit Buonaparte's tomb, procured horses, and we set off forthwith for that purpose. Our road lay to the eastward, from James's Town, cut along the west side of Rupert's Hill. About a mile and half from the town we came to the Briars; a neat compact estate, the property of William Balcombe, Esq. (now Treasurer at Sydney, New South Wales); and, as this was the first residence of Buonaparte, at St. Helena, we had the curiosity to alight and go in, and indulged for a few minutes in a lounge on his sofa. From the Briars, we went on to the Alarm Ridge House Hill, a distance of about three miles from the town, and nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea: from this hill, there is a most commanding and delightful view of the town, bay and shipping, Longwood, Deadwood, Flag-staff Hill, the Barn and Arno's Vale. The face of the country here wears a very different aspect from that which presents itself on making the Island; for, notwithstanding the rocks are as barren, rugged and mis-shapen, as on the coast, and the ravines equally deep and forbidding, yet the eye is agreeably relieved, by the appearance of several good farm-houses, and merchants' country-seats, scattered along the sides of the surrounding hills; every spot capable of improvement being brought into cultivation; the young plantations, in many places, are sufficiently grown to cover the barrenness of the soil, and hide some of the rocks; and the several runs of grass-land to be seen from this spot, with herds of sheep and black cattle grazing on them, give an interesting and picturesque finish to the whole view.

Leaving Ridge House Hill, we proceeded to Huttsgate, about three quar-

ters of a mile distant, where the road divides into three branches; one leading to Government House Plantation, another to Longwood, and the other to Diana's Peak. Here we dismounted, and turned to the left, and descended by a winding path into a delightful little valley, at the distance of half a mile from Huttsgate, where we found the tomb of the great but unfortunate Buonaparte.

There is nothing remarkable in the tomb itself, being only a plain marble slab, without any inscription; but the situation is most happily chosen. There is not, in my opinion, a more romantic place in the world, or better suited for a place of sepulture, than this spot. The valley is small, but beautifully green and pleasant; nearly surrounded by hills almost perpendicular, the sides of which to a considerable height are covered with evergreens and plants; wild loquet, Chinese rose, jessamine, rock rose, magnolia, and many other indigenous flowers and flowering shrubs. A few yards from the tomb is a spring of delicious water, issuing from a rude basin cut into the rock. Two elegant willow trees, of large growth, decorate the head and foot of the grave; and the whole area around it is planted with geraniums, myrtle, dwarf lilac and passion flower, with various other flowers, &c., some of which are (from the delightful temperature of the climate in all seasons) ever in bloom; causing an everlasting spring in this earthly paradise.

Having sauntered round the valley, and cut some stocks from the geraniums immediately touching the tomb, and taking a few slips from the willow trees for the purpose of transplanting in England, we bade farewell to Buonaparte and his tomb, and retraced our steps to Huttsgate. As we were to sail that evening, I had not time to proceed on to Longwood, which I at first intended, so returned to James's Town; and at Mr. Thomas's, where I dined, was shown Buonaparte's famous looking-glass. It is the largest I ever saw in one plate: I fancy it is sixty inches in width, by eighty or ninety in height, in a plain black frame, without gilding or any other ornament. His bed bell-ropes were also at Mr. Thomas's; they are of silk, gilt. In fact, all his furniture is distributed in the respectable houses about the town; and I have no doubt, but in time to come they will be valuable.

The climate of St. Helena, I should imagine,



imagine, would be very salubrious. Storms of any kind are seldom felt; thunder and lightning are hardly known; nor, since its first discovery, has it been visited by earthquakes, or volcanoes; although it is evident, from the substance of which it is composed, that it is of volcanic origin: for not a vestige of primitive rock is to be met with on the whole island; and from its rugged, fantastic and mis-shapen hills and deep ravines, there can be no doubt but it has been shook by earthquakes to its very base; and its being everlastingly fanned with a gentle breeze from the sea, renders it delightfully serene, pleasant and healthy.

A tolerably correct idea of the temperature may be formed, from the circumstance of the thermometer at James's Town never rising beyond 79, or falling below 71; and at Longwood from 72 to 64, averaging for the year, in the town, 74, and at Longwood 66. The greatest drawback on the inhabitants arises from want of rain: droughts have been known to last as long as three years, which destroyed almost all the cattle, and withered every appearance of vegetation; however, this misfortune rarely occurs, and when it does, the droughts are generally only of a few months' duration.

Agriculture is not in a very flourishing state, owing, in a great measure, to the rockiness of the soil, and unevenness of the land, which will not admit the plough, except in very few places; and partly to the folly of the farmers, who sooner than reduce the price of their produce have, in some instances, suffered it to rot on the ground. The consequences are, that the high price of provisions and stock, and the difficulty of procuring it at any price, has driven the shipping that would otherwise call here for supplies, to other ports, where they are more readily and cheaply obtained. This deprives the island of its foreign market, and leaves the inhabitants entirely dependant on local resources, or on a chance ship now and then; and the company's ships from India, which are obliged to call there, and who only remain for a day or two. As a convincing proof of the bad policy of keeping up high prices, twenty-nine sail of vessels passed the island, in the course of the present month (February 1825), without one of them putting in, or having any communication with the shore.

The population of St. Helena may be

estimated above 5,000: of which the men are 160; women, 270; boys, 200; girls, 240: making 870 whites.

Blacks — men, 400; women, 320; boys, 310; girls, 330: making 1,360.

Company's slaves, 98; free blacks, 500; Chinese, 300; Lascars, 12: making 910;—total, 3,140: add troops and their families about 2,000 = 5,140.

The stock of black cattle (oxen and cows) are about 3,000; sheep, goats and hogs, 5,000; pigeons and poultry in great numbers, with a few horses, sheep and asses, constitute the whole stock of the island.

The defences of St. Helena are amazingly strong, and kept in fine order. James's Town and Bay are defended by a strong line and ditch in front; by a tremendous battery or ladder in the west; and by Munden's, Rupert's Hill, and Bank's Batteries on the east. In short, every assailable point round the coast is well fortified; and wherever a gun can be placed, there is one to be seen peeping from among the rocks. It is, in my opinion, the strongest place belonging to the British dominions, Gibraltar excepted: yet, from its local situation, inaccessibility, and interior resources, it would be a much more difficult conquest than Gibraltar.

I should have observed that there are several good shops here, where India goods are sold very cheap, particularly at the company's stores: but so far we were unfortunate, being here only on the Sunday, when every place was closed; so that we were disappointed in getting bargains, or seeing the inside of the shops, or stores. Having seen as much of St. Helena as the few hours, I was on shore, would admit, and picked up all the information I could collect respecting it, I returned on board at five o'clock, having been seven hours on shore; and we made sail towards England at 7 p.m., with a light pleasant breeze from the south.

28th February. Light airs and fine weather running down the trades. 5th March.—Made the Island of Ascension. This island, like St. Helena, is of volcanic origin; and is bare, rugged and unproductive. It does not rise to so great a height as St. Helena. It is famous for turtle and samphire,\* the only refreshment to be got there; is destitute of fresh water, and is not inhabited. We had a sloop of war's establishment, at

\* A plant preserved in pickle.

at Ascension, during Buonaparte's exile at St. Helena, which I believe is not withdrawn, as the English flag was flying on Cross Hill as we passed; it is in lat.  $7^{\circ} 55'$ , and long.  $14^{\circ} 16'$ . The weather continued fine, with light airs: rate of sailing between four and five knots an hour. Crossed the equator on the 10th March, in long.  $19^{\circ} 20'$ . From this time to the 17th, had light breezes and fine weather, averaging a run of about 100 miles a day. Spoke an American schooner, from Bordeaux to Pernambuco, in lat.  $6^{\circ} 36'$ , and long.  $25^{\circ} 5'$ . Fresh breezes, with occasional showers

of rain. 25th.—Theodore De Füscher departed this life; committed his body to the deep in lat.  $20^{\circ} 21'$ , and long.  $35^{\circ} 17'$ ; light airs and fine weather. 30th.—Boarded the brig Africa, from Greenock to Honduras, out twenty-seven days, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 19'$ , and long.  $35^{\circ} 34'$ , from whom we received a very seasonable supply of potatoes and fish,

\* \* \* \* \*

23d April. — Pleasant, with light breezes, and clear weather; made the west end of the Isle of Wight; out from Mauritius 101 days.

### THE INQUIRER.—NO. III.

#### *Has the World Existed from Eternity?*

THE advice we should give to every reader who has not the habit of deep and intense thinking is, to pass over this paper altogether; for these are not subjects to parrot about: and what but parrots are we, when we repeat, upon any subject, what we have merely heard, or read, without question or examination—in short, without fully and completely understanding, not only every syllable that is said, or written, but the applicability or non-applicability of every sentence to the subject, and the pertinency or insufficiency of every position and induction, to the premises and to the conclusion. Yet the severe examination and the intensity of thought such subjects require, are, to many readers, painful:—to some, insupportable. It is for this reason that we are somewhat shy of giving place to such subjects in our pages. Yet, a Magazine should have something to suit all tastes; and, while there are few, perhaps, who read every line of such a miscellany, there are some to whom a strenuous exertion of the intellect is an agreeable—nay, sometimes, even a necessary recreation. There are minds, as well as bodies, that cannot be kept in health, without some portion of that exercise, in which the faculties, as the muscles, must be strained to their utmost strength. Among exercises of the intellectual class that require an effort of this description, must be regarded all arguments and investigations which have reference to matter and spirit—to origin and eternity—to space and infinitude. Upon trials of their strength in exercises like these, there are some minds that cannot forbear occasionally entering; and though, after repeatedly putting forth, and perseveringly exerting their utmost powers, and concentrating their energies to the point proposed, till they feel the brain pinched, as it were, or screwed between a vice, they still find something which their comprehension cannot master:—they must, nevertheless, go to it again.

Art thou one of these, reader? If not, pass over this paper. If thou art,—thy attention may not be thrown away.

We remember, many years ago, to have heard Dr. Young say—during a discussion at the Lyceum Medicum, which was getting a little metaphysical,—that “it was good to go a little way into the dark sometimes, that we might know how far we could see.” And for minds that can bear the experiment, so it is; but there are some people who can never go beyond the twilight, without seeing phantoms and buggaboos. Let such never enter into “the dark impalpable obscure” of metaphysics. Such inquiries require *nerve* as well as *intellect*—or the latter becomes mastered by the imagination; and superstition, or mysticism (mental diseases both, which are only modifications of insanity), are almost inevitably engendered.

The only real use of such inquiries is, that they exercise the intellect; and it ought to be pure intellect, and nothing else, that is exercised upon them. The dogmas of authority, on the one hand—and the sport of the fancy, the vagueness of conjecture, or the flourishes of rhetoric, on the other—are equally out of place. It is pure unsophisticated logic alone that must be trusted to on these occasions, in which every individual word, as well as position, is weighed, and considered, and comprehended; in which not a syllable is out of its place, nor a syllable admitted that is superfluous: for, in close reasoning, we must have a language as close. Whatever is not necessary to the sense, is likely to lead us *from* it; and, in revising or examining an argument upon such subjects, the first care ought to be, to draw a pen through every syllable that is not necessary to the expression of the thought.

These observations may tend to shew—that if there are few who are fit to read upon such subjects, there can be very, very few indeed, who are fit to write upon them. Very



Very little assistance, in this path, is to be expected from those who, after having been metaphysical in their poetry, become poetical in their metaphysics, and would atone by their flourishes in the latter for the abstraction of the former.\*

In this respect, our Correspondent, "The Inquirer," seems to have treated his subject fairly: he has given his reasonings in their simple nakedness. It is for the reader to examine their validity and conclusiveness.

With respect to the commentator, the notes he has deemed it proper to subjoin seem to have reference to the logic, rather than to the doctrine; and it is not to be taken for granted that, wherever he disputes the validity of the reasoning, he disallows the doctrine. The conclusion would be no fair induction, even, if the differences were much wider than they are, for, the doctrine we agree with *may be* weakly, and that which we dissent from *may be* powerfully, sustained:—an axiom which (though not applicable in the present instance) should never be forgotten, by those who look to controversial reasoning for the test of truth. Mastery, in argument, is no demonstration of what ought to be *trowed*, any more than trial by combat is a test of what ought to be held legally just. Victory, in either case, may depend upon the comparative strength and skill of the combatants; as the real balance of a disputed account may be in favour of him who has not arithmetic enough to detect the false calculations by which the more subtle litigant may have contrived to embarrass the statements. The reader, therefore, should examine for himself the *pro* and *con*, wherever he finds any controversy; and should argue the matter with his own mind—independently: as he should, also, the grounds upon which the commentator pushes the argument still further, and, from the individuality of a world, extends his inquiry to universal matter.

But we have said, perhaps, more than enough. We leave the Inquirer and the Commentator to speak for themselves.—EDITOR.

\* Such, however, is frequently the case with minds of very extraordinary endowments, and equally extraordinary attainments: but they are endowments in chaos—acquisitions in wreck and disorder. The faculties are jumbled together, and become scattered with like confusion over every subject; and, with all their vastness and their splendour, are of no more use to those who appeal to them, than the prostrate ruins of some magnificent edifice, to those who seek protection from the inclemencies of the elements.

1. **W**HATEVER has existed from eternity, must have existed of itself, not by means of another; for nothing could exist before it from which it could receive its being.

2. Every thing, therefore, that has existed from eternity, must be self-existent. On the other hand, whatever is self-existent must have existed from eternity.

3. For if it have not, there must have been a time when it began to be; and, if so, then something without itself gave it beginning; for, if something without itself did not give it beginning, then something within must; and one part must have existed in consequence of another—which, in a self-existent being, is *impossible*. (a)

4. I say, *impossible*; for, whatever is self-existent cannot be divided into parts, or, which is the same thing, is not divisible; for, if it were, then it behoved every part to be self-existent: (b) and, as every thing that is divisible may be divided *ad infinitum*, we should then have an infinite number of self-existent beings, which is equally *impossible*.

5. For, if any thing exist of itself, there can be nothing else to control its existence, or, what is the same thing, it must be superior to every thing else;

and, consequently, *omnipotent*—seeing a superiority to every thing else is all we mean by omnipotence. (c)

6. But there cannot be two omnipotent beings; because, either they would agree in every respect, and consequently be one and the same, which is absurd; or they would differ, and then each would oppose and annihilate the power of each, which is inconsistent with omnipotence.

7. There is, therefore, only one self-existent being, and that being has been demonstrated to be omnipotent, eternal, indivisible, and, consequently, immaterial.

8. The visible world, however, is material, and divisible; it is, therefore, not self-existent, and, consequently, has not existed from eternity. (d)

9. But the world may be further proved not to be self-existent; for all the parts of it are produced in succession, by some previous external cause: now, if all the parts be the effect of some external cause, the whole must be the effect of an external cause; for what may be said of all the parts, may, also, be said of the whole.

That all the parts, however, are the effects of an external cause, appears from this—that, in the animal kingdom, no

no son can exist without a father; in the vegetable, no plant without a seed; and, in the mineral, no stone without a collection of the requisite component parts.

Should it be said, that these are not properly new existences, but only changes and modifications of matter,—I ask, whence do these changes arise—from themselves, or from another?

Does that particular modification of matter, the body of man, exist by his own will, or his own command? Does it not rather begin to be—continue to be—and cease to be—not only without his will, but by means of which he is ignorant, which are at once external to him, and independent of him?

If then man cannot produce even this change, or modification, with respect to his own body, much less can he create, or produce the materials of which it is formed.

But, if man can do neither of these, much less can the other parts of the universe; inasmuch as he is superior to all the other parts with which we are acquainted.

But, if all the parts of the universe are thus changed and produced, independent of themselves, the same must be true of the whole.

*Ergo*:—the universe is not self-existent—but the effect of some external cause; and, as every effect necessarily exists posterior to its cause, it follows, that it cannot have existed from eternity.

Again, whatever is self-existent, must necessarily be independent of all other things for the continuance of its existence.

But every thing in the universe is dependent on something without itself for the continuance of its existence. Thus, for example, the inhabitants of the earth depend on it for a supply of nourishment, as well as upon the other elements for things essential to life; and they cease to exist, *at least, in a certain form*, as soon as these are denied. The earth itself depends on the other planets for the place it holds in the universe; and the whole system is held together by an attractive power, which operates, from without, on every part of it, which is unknown to it, and independent of it.

If, then, the universe is not independent, with respect to the continuance of its form and place, much less will it be so with respect to the continuance of its existence: and, if it be not independent with respect to the continu-

ance of its existence, much less will it be so with respect to existence itself: and if not independent with respect to existence itself—it cannot be self-existent; and, if it is not self-existent, it follows, from what was demonstrated above, that it cannot have existed from eternity.

#### COMMENTATOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

3. (a) The first and second clauses seem to be postulates that are evidently unquestionable. This third might be equally so, but that there seems to be something unguarded, or, at least, *premature*, in the affirmation that it is impossible that one *part* of an eternal being should have existed in consequence of another part. The question of infinitude, as opposed to space or boundary, it should be remembered, has not yet been considered; and, barring this suggestion, there does not seem any actual impossibility in the idea of an eternally self-existent being\* emanating new parts, or possessing the power of self-multiplication. It may be questioned, also, whether this argument does not, in one respect, go further than the author intends (this, however, would be no impeachment of its validity—he who seeks for abstract truth must not be startled at what are called consequences!)—whether it might not form a link in the chain of induction to prove the eternity of matter also. But of this hereafter.

4. (b) No: not self-existent *as a part*; but a *part of the self-existent*. Deny the eternity of matter, and it is more difficult to get over the proposition that the world itself, and all the worlds, are part of the self-existent.† If matter emanated from deity, it is, or was, a part of deity: for that which emanates from must have pertained to—must have been a part of that from whence it emanated. Extend the mathematical dictum that follows in this clause to infinitude of expanse—nay, confine it to eternity of duration—and see the inextricable difficulties in which all ques-  
tions

\* *Istent*, if we had such a word, we ought to say—for it is difficult to conceive, unless we mean to deny his infinitude, how the particle *ex* can be any way applied to deity.

† Let it not be forgotten that the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter does not necessarily involve the question of the creation or non-creation of any given world, or system of worlds.



tions of this description are involved. It is impossible to conceive that either eternity or infinitude are divisible into parts: or if parts are admitted, every part, however sub-multiplied, is equal to the whole; for that which is illimitable, in all directions, is incapable of diminution. It is a circle, of which every part is the centre. The eternity that begins to day (if eternity could begin) is as much an eternity, and as long an eternity, as that which began a thousand, or a million, or a hundred thousand million years ago.

5. (c) This clause is not equally self-evident with some of the precedent. Nor is the term omnipotent satisfactorily defined. Who, indeed, has ever satisfactorily defined it? Mr. Coleridge, when once hard pressed upon the subject, at last triumphantly exclaimed—"He has all the power that *is*: he cannot have the power that *is not*." But, notwithstanding the triumphant tone, this definition sets limits to omnipotence; and, supposing the definition just, what becomes of the *impossibility* of more than one eternally self-existent? If indestructibility be an inherent quality, or attribute of a self-existent, there is, or can be, no power of destroying it; and, consequently, Mr. Coleridge's *omnipotent* could not possess such power. The phrase *superiority to every thing else* comes in a *less* questionable shape. But still superiority of power does not necessarily infer the power, much less the need or will, of annihilating—especially, annihilating any thing else that (however subordinate to operation) should also be self-existent. I refer, of course, merely to the validity of the argument, and the satisfactoriness of the definitions; and, most assuredly, have not the slightest inclination to advocate the hypothesis of a plurality of gods.\*

8. (d) We come now to something more tangible to our imperfect reason,—the *visible world*: because, here our finite senses (upon which, after all, our

boasted faculty of ratiocination is altogether dependent!) furnish us with some data from which to argue: and all that relates to the existence of this world (the *organic* existence—the *created* world, or visible system of worlds) seems to be satisfactory. At least, there are data quite sufficient that might be appealed to, which would seem to demonstrate, by the light of reason alone, the non-eternity of our world and planetary system.\* But the arguments of our correspondent go no further: they do not even *touch* the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter: except by inference, where he says, that a being omnipotent, eternal, and indivisible, is, *consequently*, immaterial. That every thing in our world decays, as we call it—that is to say, disorganizes—is evident to our senses; but our senses, also, when employed in experimental inquiry and research, equally prove to us that nothing, in reality, perishes:—generation and decay, organization and disorganization, concretion and solution, in animal, vegetable and mineral—in solid and in fluid—go on in perpetual revolution; but nothing is annihilated—nothing is actually destroyed. The constituents seem to be imperishable, though the aggregate identities change. Mutation is every where—material extinction no where. The researches of science, the analyses of experimental philosophy, the extended familiarity with the processes and phenomena of nature, nay, the every-day experience of our ordinary senses, all, as far as they go, when calmly reflected upon, seem to *affirm*, not to *negative*, the idea of the eternity of matter. Nor, let it be observed (though this is no part, in reality, of the *abstract* question,) does this hypothesis gainsay, in any respect, the truth of the Mosaic account of the creation. Revelation itself carries us no further than to a chaos—a chaos from which arose our planetary system: and chaos is matter as much as is creation;

\* We admit the discrimination, and consider the whole of this disquisition as a trial of the intellect: as "a journey into the dark to discover how far we can see." Yet we perceive ourselves, at every step, on the brink of a precipice, and tremble at our temerity in admitting this disquisition into our columns, lest it should betray our correspondents into the heat of theological controversy. We *trust*, however, that the instant it shall assume such an aspect the discussion will close.—EDIT.

\* With respect to the sun, however, the centre of our system, it seems to be admitted among the learned in astronomical science, that La Place has demonstrated it to be constituted with attributes for eternal existence. But in this there is nothing inconsistent with the idea of new creations, the decay of old, "the war of elements," that may ultimately produce "the wreck of matter, and the crash of subordinate worlds."

tion; and to make a world out of a chaos needs a creating power as much as it does to fill a vacuum out of primitive immateriality.

At any rate, of the non-eternity of the world we inhabit, and, consequently, of individual origin or creation, there seems to be presumptive evidence abundant: of its eternal existence none. We should say, arguing from analogy, and from what can be known of its history, that our world has all the appearance of being yet but young. (Six thousand years, or even sixteen, as the Chinese would make it, is youth—the comparative magnitude of the world, with its puny inhabitants, considered!) And comparing the progress, in many respects, of the latter, with their condition in former centuries, we should say that the human race, considered as an aggregate, seems but just to have burst the swaths of infancy. The existence of this world from all eternity, it is impossible for a moment to believe. The necessity of creation, or of a creating power—of the dissolution and regeneration of worlds—is therefore not meddled with, in any respect, by an inquiry into the eternity of what we call matter.\*

To deny the eternity of matter (as far, at least, as any argument in the paper now in question goes,) seems to involve much of the same difficulty that is involved in the denial of an eternal self-existent being. It divides eternity—it makes two eternities: an eternity before the creation of matter, and another eternity commencing with the creation of matter. A commencing eternity!!! Nay, it does worse. As far as attributes are concerned, it makes two eternal self-existent minds. It makes a completely changeable and changed deity, with a complete mutation of attributes—who had existed through one eternity—or, what is the same in idea, but still more absurd in terms, through *one half of eternity*, without any disposition to create even matter; a more than epicurean deity—exclusively self-wrapped; and then to have bethought him of creating matter, that he might live another eternity, or other half of eternity, a creator of

worlds. There is an apparent absurdity in the very statement of this proposition, which almost excites a smile. I have no disposition, however, to throw ridicule upon the subject; and if I could find any terms less ludicrous, in which the idea could be stated, I would instantly draw the pen through what I have written.

In the idea of an eternal succession and revolution of created and dissolving, disorganizing and regenerating worlds, there is no equal difficulty. We cannot, indeed, form a positive idea (our minds cannot grasp it) of an eternal revolution of organizing and disorganizing systems—of new worlds eternally rising out of the wreck of old worlds, and of old worlds eternally hastening to decay. Nor can we form a positive idea of eternity, or of a self-existent being; but we can form these latter ideas *negatively*; and our reason readily admits them, because they cannot be denied without involving a positive contradiction. The affirmative of eternity and an eternal self-existence is only *beyond* our comprehension—the denial is *contrary* to our comprehension; and many things that are beyond our comprehension may, and must actually be: but that which is contrary to comprehension cannot be. In this predicament of being *beyond*, but not *contrary* to comprehension, the idea of the eternity of matter, and the eternal revolution of organized and disorganizing planets—of creation and decay—may, perhaps, on dispassionate investigation, be found to stand. Nay, we have some data (as has already been shewn, from the evidence of our own senses, and what we know of the history of terrestrial phenomena) that may lead us some way, by analogy, to such a conclusion. It does not go the whole length, indeed. We do not see planets shedding their seeds to sow new worlds, like vegetables; or generating, like animals; nor can reason, or even credulity believe they do so: neither do metals, rocks, or minerals shed their autumn seeds, or multiply by sexual intercourse:—they have laws of growth, concretion, solution, and production of their own. But we do see, and we *do know*, that all that we see is a perpetual series of decay and renovation, of dissolution and new organization; and, that matter, though it change its form, does not perish: and where evidence and analogy fail us, there we escape (and there only, as far

\* It signifies little into what elements the chemistry of metaphysics, or the metaphysics of chemistry, may resolve it. There is something cognizable to our senses, which we call matter; and that is the object of our inquiry.



far as reason goes, are we called upon to escape) from doubt and contradiction, into the acknowledgment of an eternal self-existent power, who fashions and controls, sustains and organizes and modifies the whole. Beyond this, we only dream, perhaps, when we think we are demonstrating; or bewilder ourselves in cheerless scepticism, "And find no end, in wandering mazes lost."

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The PANACEA, or WHOLE ART of MEDICINE.*

I WAS favoured with a copy of the following curiosity a short time ago, and it appears to me very deserving of a place in your useful Magazine. As this is an age fruitful with inventions and discoveries for benefiting mankind, the discovery of this panacea, for the cure of all human ills, is surely none of the least. T. H.

25th Oct. 1825.

*Extract of a Letter of Advice from Dr. —, of London, to a young Practitioner in the Country.*

ALL medical learning, professional skill,  
Depends on the knack of prescribing blue pill;  
For on whatever part of the frame is the ill,  
The liver's in fault, you must order blue pill.  
You may join it with fox-glove, or join it with squill,  
The only effective ingredient's blue pill.  
The liver is torpid, the bile is bad, still  
You change the secretion by dose of blue pill.  
Bile, white, brown, or black, no difference still:  
It must all be set right by the famous blue pill.  
Whether raging with fever, or shivering with chill,  
Your chylopoetic must fight with blue pill.  
From your eyes, from your nose, should water distil,  
'Tis your bile that's defective, so down goes blue pill.  
No peppermint-water, no water of dill,  
For wind can gain credit against the blue pill.  
Thyme, marjoram, rue, Sir, you need not distil,  
Their virtue's concentrated in the blue pill.  
To line their own pockets the doctors must fill,  
'Gainst reason, and logic, and 'gainst your own will,  
Your doctor persuades you to take the blue pill.  
He swears that your cure he thus soon will fulfil;  
Open-mouth'd you believe him, and down goes blue pill.  
Oh! it gladdens my heart, and it makes my nerves thrill,  
To think of the cures that are made by blue pill.  
This truth in your mind let me ever instil,  
Your fortune is made if you manage blue pill.  
I should worry myself, and should wear out my quill,  
To describe half the charms of the wond'rous blue pill.  
By experience, by study, by whate'er you will,  
You'll be reckoned a fool if you give not blue pill.  
By it, though your patients you afterwards kill,  
You've the present advantage, so stick to blue pill.  
Should your patient survive it!!!—well pleas'd with your skill,  
He will trumpet your fame, and the fame of blue pill.  
And the doctor will bring the best grist to his mill,  
Who prescribes with least mercy the mighty blue pill.  
Bath.

— GIBBS.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR:

THE establishment of Literary and Scientific Institutions, will render the commencement of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a memorable epoch in the career of knowledge; nor will the establishment of Mechanics' Schools and Institutions be, among these, one of the least prominent features. No unprejudiced person can presume to doubt that, when the minds of the mass of the population shall be directed, scientifically, to their respective occupations, an immense accession of useful talent and discovery will be the result; and which must contribute, not only to individual welfare, in numerous instances, as well as to the prosperity of the empire generally; but it must also tend, in an eminent degree, to such extension of the intercourse between nations, both near and remote, that the means for increasing greatly the sum-total of human happiness, must unavoidably become more certain and assured. I take these results to be the necessary consequence of the more general diffusion of knowledge of all kinds, *provided* a very moderate share of adroitness only be adopted in presenting those means to mankind; and it is really astonishing that persons are still to be found who are desirous to throw every obstacle in the way of that beneficent consummation, so long and so ardently desired by every sincere and intelligent well-wisher to the happiness of our species; namely, that of making every member of the community a rational and intelligent being.

As to the Mechanics' Institutions—in answer to the silly cavils raised against them, is it no trifling consideration to divert the labourer and the mechanic from the *ale-house* to the *lecture-room*; from the debasing and demoralizing effects of bacchanalian orgies, to the calm deductions of science? the tranquilizing, yet pleasing perusal of the scientific treatise, the argumentative Review, or to the varied contents of the now well-edited and well-written Magazine? or to the spirited essay, sparkling with all the vivid corruscations of wit and of intelligence? "Knowledge," one of the greatest masters of science has told us, "is power." And without knowledge what is man? Need I answer, too often a brute; and sometimes a terrible brute too.

But this is by no means ALL which these institutions are capable of accomplishing;

plishing; nor all which they will accomplish. Besides introducing more adroitness and skill in the respective departments of the useful sciences, a refinement of thought and action will necessarily result from altered habits and modes of life. When the pipe and the pot shall give way to the book and the lecture-room, we may soon expect to find, besides, a disposition to get rid of habits at once low and vulgar, and the introduction of more delicate ideas, and the excitement of purer feelings. I calculate, also, on a considerable diminution of that taste for low buffoonery and theatrical inanities, which is now, unfortunately, so prevalent; and although, for wise and substantial reasons, no religious dogmas are to be taught professedly in these seminaries, it does not follow that moral truth shall not be inculcated: indeed many of the books now found in them and circulating among the members indirectly do this; but surely it would be quite consistent with these establishments to direct the minds of their members, either by lectures or otherwise, to an occasional consideration of that moral fitness and propriety of conduct which becomes all, and which so materially contributes to individual, as well as general happiness.

This being done, as I dare say it ultimately will be, and I think ought to be, there can be no doubt of the beneficial tendency of these large, and in every way powerful associations. The more those who labour become capable of thinking and reasoning justly, the more readily may they be governed by rational motives presented to their understanding; and consequently the less refractory and turbulent will they become; and the more also must they become convinced that violence is, of all means, the least calculated to operate beneficially. It is the quality of well-directed knowledge to produce peaceful dispositions, and submission to unavoidable accidents and privations.

Away then with the anility, the folly of opposing the education of the people. Ignorance is one of the most prolific sources of vice, crime and misery. That government is the best, is the most stable, which is built, not upon the ignorance, the prejudices, or passions of the people, but upon their interest and their knowledge; and that government which promotes these in the best manner, will be most likely to render a people happy; and, therefore, contented and or-

derly. That Great Britain is in the way of doing this I sincerely hope; and I also hope that no one will throw any obstacle in the way of so beneficial a consummation.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR:

**A**T a time when new literary establishments are springing up in every part of the metropolis, it may be useful to call the attention of those who are seeking for improvement, to those which are already existing, and some of which are possessed of advantages which, perhaps, some of the new have not.

The utility of debating-societies has been frequently proved in the pages of your valuable Magazine, and, therefore, requires no farther commendations of mine. One of the oldest, and best arranged societies of this description, and the one to which I wish now to call the attention of your readers, is the Philomathic Institution, in Burton-street. It was founded in the year 1807, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex; and consists of subscribing and honorary members, both of whom are proposed to, and elected by, fourteen directors, who are themselves chosen every half year.

The society meets every Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing literary and other questions, previously selected by a majority of votes, and from which, such as refer to religion and party politics are (as usual) excluded. Besides these meetings, there are others on Fridays, in which original compositions are read, or lectures given, by the members. Of these, and of the debates, the best are selected, and published quarterly in the Society's journal, lately established, which also contains reviews, written by members of the institution.\* This journal shows many of its articles to be the work of inexperienced writers, although of such as have evidently thought for themselves, and are earnestly and honestly seeking for truth, and, therefore, deserve public encouragement.

To give your readers a better idea of the labours of this institution, I transcribe a few of the questions, &c. of the

\* The last number of the Philomathic Journal contains the substance of a discussion on capital punishment, which may deserve your perusal and notice.



1825.]

the present quarter, from a card now lying before me, and on which I am happy to observe such names as those of Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Brougham, Sir Anthony Carlisle, &c. as honorary members.

*Lectures*—On the History of Surgery, by Mr. Pettigrew.

On Ethics (the 5th), by Dr. Collyer.

On the English Language; On the History of the Teutonic Languages and Literature; On the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth of Man and Brutes; On Criminal Jurisprudence. By subscribing members.

*Essays*—Influence of Education; Principal Cause of the Darkness of the Middle Ages; Influence of Marriage on Literary Pursuits; The Deaths of Seneca and Lucan, a dramatic scene; On Physiognomy; The Morality of Arithmetic; Noah and Superstition, poems.

The questions on the list are thirteen, of which, in order to save your valuable space, I will only say that *two* are historical, *two* purely literary, *five* refer to legislature and political economy, and the rest to education and ethics.

It has lately been proposed to extend the plan of the institution, by raising a fund through shares, for the purpose of uniting with it an extensive library, and providing for regular scientific lectures. But I hope that this plan will not succeed: and for this reason in particular, that the spirit of harmony and fellowship, which now distinguishes this institution, would be destroyed; since, to be admitted a member, would depend on nothing but the ability of purchasing a share. Such institutions as embrace the objects, and are, consequently, under the regulations alluded to, are very useful, and ought to be encouraged; but the Philomathic is established on different principles, from which it ought not to depart.

Visitors are admitted to the lectures and discussions, by tickets from the members; and I have sometimes seen there an audience of from two to three hundred persons, a great proportion of which was composed of ladies.

Hadlow Street, 4th Nov. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IF you think the following account of the occupation of a few acres of land, by the poor in this parish, worth a place in your valuable Miscellany, you will have the goodness to insert

it. The land belongs to the parish, and is in the hands of trustees: it consists of nearly thirty acres; but some of it being subject to flood, only twenty-one acres are let to the poor, and are thus divided:—six pieces, of one acre each; twenty-one and a-half pieces, half an acre each; and eighteen pieces, one rood each. It is tythe free, and let subject to the following regulations, which are printed, and each of the occupiers is furnished with a copy:

1st. That the land shall be only let for one year, and possession given on the 29th day of September, in each year.

2d. That two pounds is to be the rent per acre, including all town dues, and so in proportion for any less quantity.

3d. That the said rent be paid into the hand of the treasurer, appointed by the trustees, at any time in the course of the year, viz. on or before the 29th day of September in each year; and any sum not less than one shilling, will be received on the first Monday evening in each month.

4th. That the land be occupied in the following manner, viz. the occupier shall not crop more than half his land with any kind of grain; and it is required that the other half shall be planted with potatoes, or some other vegetables; and that five loads of manure per acre (or in that proportion for any less quantity) shall be laid on the land every year.

5th. That a committee of three of the trustees shall be appointed annually, in the month of September, to superintend the management of the same land, and to whom application may be made by any of the occupiers, for any necessary purposes.

6th. That if any occupier is found neglectful in the cultivation of his land, after examination and direction given by the committee, he shall not be permitted to hold it more than one year.

7th. That no occupier will be suffered to relet his land.

8th. That no occupier will be allowed to plough his land, but required to cultivate it solely by spade husbandry.

9th. That no occupier who is at work for the parish, or for any employer, shall be allowed to work upon his land after six o'clock in the morning, or before six o'clock in the evening, without permission from his master.

10th. That each occupier shall keep his

his own allotment of fence in good repair, under the direction of the committee.

11th. Any occupier, who shall be detected in any act of dishonesty, shall forfeit his land.

12th. It is expected, that every occupier shall attend some place of worship, at least, once every Sunday; and should he neglect to do so without sufficient cause, after being warned by the committee, he shall be deprived of his land.

13th. No occupier shall be allowed to trespass upon another's land in going to or from his own allotment.

14th. That no occupier shall work on a Sunday.

15th. That if any occupier, who is an habitual drunkard, or frequenter of public houses, shall, after being reprimanded by the committee, still persist in the same, he shall be deprived of his land.

N.B.—It is determined that this last rule will be strictly enforced as well as the rest.

The quality of the land is good, and worth to a farmer about the rent that is given for it; it varies from a good strong loam to a rich light turnip soil (provincially red-land); it has been occupied three years, this Michaelmas (1825), by the poor; and the crops, with hardly a single exception, have been remarkably fine: indeed, I think, full one-third more than is usually grown by the farmers in the neighbourhood; which may be principally attributed to cultivation by the spade instead of the plough. The wheats have averaged full five quarters per acre—indeed, some superior managers have got more than twelve bushels upon their rood of land; the potatoes, from two to three bushels per square rod; and what little barley they grow, at about the rate of seven to eight quarters per acre; the peas about five or six quarters: besides which they grow various kind of vegetables—as onions, cabbages, beans, &c. The wheat and barley have been some of it drilled, and some broad-cast. I think, upon the whole, the drilled has been rather superior; but the difference is by no means great. I am convinced it has materially increased the comforts of the poor. Some who never fattened a pig before in their lives, are now enabled to do it, and feed them up to from ten to seventeen or eighteen score. The rent has been paid on Michaelmas-day, or before, with the greatest punctua-

lity. One only has, at present, been turned out for breach of rules; though there are two or three more under notice. There are now more applications for land than can be accommodated. Indeed, I believe I may safely say, that two or three times as much land might very properly be immediately let in the same way in this parish.

G.W.W.

Spratton, near Northampton,  
October 1st, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IT has pleased your Correspondent Mr. Jennings (See M.M. Oct., p. 231) to take up rather warmly a passing observation of mine, on the "sweetened cream and water" of the sonnetteering poet Mr. Bowles, in the essay I troubled you with (Aug. p. 12), on the controverted rank of Pope as a poet; and to be very angry with me, because I did not sign my own proper name to that essay.

I am very sorry, of course, Sir, to have wounded the critical sensibility of Mr. Jennings, or, of any other of the admirers of the cream-and-water school; and, still more grieved, that there should be certain reasons which make it not quite decorous for me to step forward with my card in my hand, to meet the challenge of that gentleman, and, in the open gaze of all your numerous readers, shed my avowed ink in the desperate conflict to which he so gallantly invites me. But, Sir, though I have my reasons, on the present occasion, for preferring the customary inglorious mode of miscellaneous bush-fighting, to the more glorious and chivalrous mode of open duel, to which my antagonist rushes forth to invite me, I beg leave to assure Mr. Jennings, that it is from no disrespect to him that I decline the honour of inscribing my name as his opponent, on the eternal columns of your temple of Philosophy and the Muses: for, though not exactly agreeing with all the critical opinions of Mr. Jennings, I can truly say, without the least flattery or dissimulation, that I have read with great pleasure whatever of his production has fallen into my hands; and, as a constant reader of the Monthly Magazine, should be happy to meet with his name there more frequently. I trust, however, that as a combatant, especially as I have not the least intention of being personal to him, he will be content to meet me in my vizor.

I am



I am sorry, indeed, that our encounter has been so long delayed: for, though I do not think that a casual essayist is called upon to enter into controversy upon every incidental remark which he may throw out, in the course of a slight and unmethodical dissertation; and still less, that he should be called upon to load his careless pages with critical notes, analyses, and quotations from every author whom he may happen in his way to mention, with an epithet either of censure or commendation—yet, most assuredly, if other and indispensable vocations had not engrossed my time, I should not so long have delayed some notice of the supposed “parrot-like injustice” imputed to me, with respect to Mr. Bowles.

With respect to the parroting part of the accusation, Sir, permit me in the outset to undeceive Mr. Jennings altogether, by assuring him, not only that I have not taken up my opinions of Mr. Bowles, or any other author, either from Capt. Medwin’s contemptible inventions, or equally contemptible repetitions of the supposed loose conversations of Lord Byron, or from any thing really said or written by Lord Byron himself; but that I hold the trashy book-making, catch-penny farragoes of the Medwins, Dallases and Co., &c. quite in as much contempt as Mr. Jennings himself can possibly do. With respect to Lord Byron, I not only agree with Mr. Jennings, that he was one of those “who too often write for effect, and for effect only;” but I consider him (and trace the undeniable evidence of such estimation in almost every page of his writings) as being so completely in the habit of indulging and venting every brilliant conception of his own irregular and extraordinary mind, without the least consideration of its truth or accuracy, that I even doubt whether he had ever permitted himself to form what might properly be called a settled and digested opinion upon any one subject whatever—except the splendour and power of his own rapid and imaginative talent.\* He was a comet-birth of eccentric genius that revolved not in the ordered sphere of analytic attraction: too vivid—too headlong—and too precipitate for the ratiocination of criticism: and, even if I were one of those who could be content to follow

in the wake of others, I should as soon think of taking an *ignis-fatuus* for my guide across a fen-bog, as Lord Byron for my director through the labyrinths of critical opinion. Supposing even that his Lordship did absolutely ever indulge his spleen, or his vanity, in “the silliness of the question, *what poets had we in 1795?*” so far from considering it as any proof of the settled contempt in which he held all the writers of that era (though *some* of those, I confess, whom Mr. Jennings has singled out, I should regard as of the *cream-and-water school*, and one or two of them, even, as *crab verjuice*), I should regard it as only one of those paradoxical sallies, in which men of wit and vivacity occasionally indulge, merely for the sport and absurdity of the thing, or to keep up the battledoor and shuttle-cock of conversational levity: or sometimes, perhaps, more in contempt for the understandings of those whom they are addressing, than for the talents of those whom they are pretending to decry; but certainly with no intention that any lick-spittle pick-phrase should record their rhodomontade as settled judgments and critical opinions, for the information of the world. Every man of genius and literature is not a Johnson, to converse in preconsidered dogmas and set phrases, with a Boswell and a note-book at his elbow, to transmit his oracular witticisms to posterity.

Mr. Bowles, therefore, if he troubles himself about it, and Mr. Bowles’s admirer, may assure himself that my opinion of his sonnets, &c. has not been caught up from either Lord Byron, or Lord Byron’s distorted shadow, Capt. Medwin. That opinion was, in fact, formed and settled long before ever the name of Byron was heard in the precincts of poetic literature; and the identical question which Lord Byron is reported to have put: “What could Coleridge mean, by praising Bowles’s poetry as he does?” I had put to myself full thirty years ago, on seeing in Coleridge’s own hand-writing, on the blank leaf of a copy of Bowles’s sonnets, presented by him to a lady, among other extravagant encomiums, a protestation, that that little volume had “done him more good than any thing he had ever read, except his Bible.”

That the pietist may be very much delighted with the slipslop of some of these sonnets (the sugared “cream and water” of some of which have, I think, a little

\* I hope I shall not be called upon for quotations to support this incidental opinion also.

little dash of opium, also), I can readily believe; but I must venture (notwithstanding the apparent taste of the age) to hazard an opinion, that piety is not always of necessity poetical, any more than genuine poetry is necessarily evangelical.

In one of these sonnets, if I recollect rightly (for I have not the volume by me, or I would turn to all Mr. Jennings's references), Mr. Bowles thus laments the loss of the lady of his heart:

"But it pleas'd God to take thee,—thou  
didst go,

In youth and beauty go to thy death bed,  
Even while, as yet, my dream of hope I fed.

"Be it so!"

Ere yet I have known sorrow, and even now  
The cold dews can I wipe from my sad brow."

Well then—wipe it, say I. If you are so piously resigned, why do you think of appealing to my sympathies in puling sing-song? This may be part of a goodly sermon, but it is no poetic inspiration. It may be good preparation for the communion-table, but it is no offering for the altar of the muses. In short, poetically speaking, what is it but sugared cream and water? It may be holy water, indeed, with which it is diluted; but it will have no better relish, on that account, for any but saintly palates. But it is the fashion of this school, as you, I think, Mr. Editor, have somewhere observed, to mingle together their poetry, their amours and their devotion; so that they cannot lament a lost mistress without talking about providence, or pay a compliment to a beautiful eyebrow, without seating God Almighty upon the arch. This sort of melange, to me at least, as far as poetry is concerned, appears to be in very bad taste; I must be permitted to doubt, whether it be not equally ambiguous piety. Some of those who have made use of it may be, and I dare say are, very sincere; but it must be confessed that it looks very like the cant of a would-be religious hypocrisy. Not that I am insensible to the charm of religious poesy, when it is at once really poetical and devotional. I kindle to enthusiasm with the divine Milton—I am soothed into interesting placidity by the pious and familiar colloquialism of Cowper. But then the poet should be either one thing or other: he should not attempt to mingle contraries. Cupid and the Evangelists make strange company, when invited to the same poetical party.

But to return—for Mr. Jennings, and you also, I suppose, will say, Sir, that I am but a rambling sort of essayist, when I get on my critical hobby-horse:—or, to resume my former metaphor,—not a bush-fighter only, but perpetually changing my bush!—To return to Mr. Bowles, and to the identical sonnet Mr. Jennings has selected for illustration: let us see whether there be not here, not only some sugared "cream and water," but also some adventitious incongruities to boot; and whether the ingredients, after all, be well compounded:—whether they are duly concocted (as the *word-mongers* might syllable it) to a felicitous concatenation of congruous homogeneity.\* The poet thus begins:

"Whose was that gentle voice, that, whispering sweet"—

A natural inquiry enough, no doubt, when a poet, or any body else, hears a gentle voice, whispering sweet, and does not know where it comes from. But was the inquirer really in the dark upon this subject?

"Whose was that gentle voice, that whispering sweet,  
Promis'd methought long days of bliss  
sincere?"

One would have thought that, without much of poetic inspiration, it might have been guessed which of the divinities it was that whispered such promises.

"Soothing, it stole on my deluded ear,  
Most like soft music."—

Wonderful! A gentle voice that whispered sweet, was *most* like soft music!

"Most like soft music, that *might* sometimes cheat—"

wonderful again! Soft *Music* might sometimes *cheat*!—Cheat what?

"that might sometimes cheat  
Thoughts dark and drooping?"

If *dark* and *drooping* thoughts will suffer themselves to be beguiled by soft *Music*, that of the dice-box, perhaps, to the hazard-table, loo, or backgammon, it can be no additional marvel that they should sometimes be *cheated*: but, without the supposition of some such game, it is not very easy to conceive how the *cheatery* should take place:

\* Again, I trust, I shall not be called upon to quote the identical word-mongers from whom I have borrowed this very scientific and luminous phraseology.



1825.]

place:—except, perhaps, on the Royal,  
or at the Stock Exchange!

But now the poet—the dual-colloquist  
in this *dialogue between himself*!—be-  
gins to find out who, or what it was (as  
if he could ever have doubted the na-  
ture or character of that prepossession  
which filled his imagination with dreams  
of long days of bliss!—could he have  
suspected for a moment that it was  
Despair—Revenge—Remorse—Hatred  
—Fear, &c.), that suggested such  
dreams? Yes, he did doubt. But the  
sphinx has ceased; and now *Œdipus*  
expounds the riddle.\*

“ ’Twas the voice of Hope!

Of love and social scenes it *seem’d* to speak  
Of truth, of friendship, of affection meek—”

Seem’d to speak? What, did the voice  
of Hope only *seem* to speak of truth,  
friendship, and meek affection? In  
other words—Did it only *seem* to be  
truth, friendship and affection that the  
poet was hoping for—while, in reality,  
he was hoping for something else?

But let us see what these *seeming*  
objects of his hope were *seemingly* ex-  
pected to do.

“ That, oh! poor friend, might to life’s  
downward slope

Lead us in peace, and bless our latest  
hours.”

What, only to the slope?—Was there  
no hope that affection, truth and friend-  
ship should accompany them *through*  
the whole of their journey?—should  
lead them in peace *down* the slope as  
well as to it? Or was it a part of the  
hope so softly and musically whispered,  
that the hour in which they got to the  
edge of the slope should be their latest  
hour, and that *there*, with the *benedicite*  
of their three conductors, they should  
lay themselves down and die? Mark  
how much more poetically (because  
more naturally), without any of this  
extra-poetic pomp of allegorical ma-  
chinery, Burns’s *Dame Anderson* ex-  
presses herself—

“ John Anderson, my jo! John,  
We clamb the hill thegither,  
And many a canty day, John,  
We’ve had with ane anither;  
Now we must totter down, John,  
Yet hand in hand we’ll go,  
And rest thegither at the foot,  
John Anderson, my jo!”

\* A riddle almost as inexplicable as that  
of the clown in Gay’s *Shepherd’s Week*—

“ This riddle, Cuddy, if thou canst explain:  
This wily riddle puzzles every swain!—  
What flower is that that bears the virgin’s name,  
The richest metal joined to the same?”

But let us proceed to the pathos of the  
close of Mr. Bowles’s Sonnet. And  
certainly the subject is pathetic enough.  
The only marvel is that it should have  
been so spoiled. A lover awakened  
from the dream of hope by the dismal  
toll of the death-bell, starting from his  
trance of expected felicity, and behold-  
ing the corpse of the expected partner  
of his joys pale and breathless before  
him! What incident could be more  
heart-wringing? How could it ever  
have occurred to any one smarting with  
the agonized feeling of such a catas-  
trophe—or the recollection of such a  
feeling—to mingle with such sensations  
the conceits of fancy?—to deck out such  
a spectacle with the cold and artificial  
embellishment of puerile allegory?

“ Ah me! the prospect sadden’d as she  
sung;

Loud on my startled ear the death-bell  
rung;

Chill darkness wrapt the pleasurable bowers,  
Whilst Horror, pointing to yon breathless  
clay,

‘ No peace be thine’ exclaim’d—‘ away,  
away!’ ”

For what purpose, except of the metre  
and the rhyme, this warning exclamation  
of the turgid demon, Horror, was intro-  
duced, I am at a lost to conceive. It  
certainly does not deepen the pathos.  
Nor can I find any but a metrical rea-  
son for the four-syllable epithet *plea-  
surable* bowers—bowers *able* to please,  
or *to be* pleased! A “vile word” *plea-  
surable*! neither soothing to the ear,  
nor taking the shortest road to the  
meaning. Why not pleasing or plea-  
sant bowers? cheerful bowers? joyous  
bowers? or any other of the multitude  
of dissyllabic, or, perhaps, monosyllabic  
epithets, which would have expressed  
the whole sense? Why, but that *the  
verse wanted four syllables*? And (even  
if the syllables had flowed smoothly off)  
what would this dilution have been but  
sugared cream and water?

But, to shew the extent of this dilu-  
tion, let us (dismissing all that is un-  
meaning and superfluous) set down the  
meaning (such as it is) of these fourteen  
lines of ten syllables each, in plain in-  
telligible prose; and, for the facility of  
comparison, in the same type, with the  
poetic quotations, and with the same  
number of syllables in a line:

“ Whose gentle voice was it which, sweet  
as soft

music that soothes sad and gloomy thoughts,  
whis-

per’d deceitful tales of long days of bliss?

’Twas

'Twas Hope's. It talk'd of love and social scenes,  
 of truth, friendship, and meek affection, leading us in peace, poor friend! to life's downward slope, and blessing our last hours. Alas! the prospect grew dark while she sung; the sound of the death-bell startled me; chill darkness dimm'd the gay bowers; and Horror, pointing to a breathless corpse, cri'd begone! there's no peace for thee.

We have here the whole of the sense in three lines, all but one syllable, less than in the verse. In other words, there are twenty-nine expletive syllables in Mr. Bowles's fourteen lines. Is this not "diluting cream with water?" Let Mr. Jennings use Milton's rhymes so if he can. No: Milton knew that the poet's genuine license is that of conveying the sense in fewer syllables than prose can compress it into.

But my heaviest charge against this so much lauded sonnet—this chosen master-piece of this darling poet Bowles—remains yet to be made. Let us turn to the picturesque identifying epithet *yon*—"Horror pointing to *yon* breathless clay!" What, then, is the actual corpse of his deceased mistress supposed to be in view during the chaunting of this sonnet? Was it before the poet when he conceived it? Was the recollection of it present when he wrote it? If not, where is the *oneness*—the congruity of the thought? If it was, how became it possible for the poet, or the lover, to conjure up all this fantastical and artificial machinery? Can the man of real sensibility, with the breathless corpse of a beloved object before him, think of allegories, and breathe in an atmosphere of metaphors? Can he see any thing but the dear object of his agonized regrets? Is his wit at liberty for the picturesque and the comparative?—Can he transfer the sensation of horror from his own breast to the pictured shape of a notorious non-entity. But grant him distract and demon-haunted, at the end of his sonnet—what a struggle must there have been at the beginning!—what a trial of skill and effort (with the image of his deceased mistress full in view, or in recollection) between his feelings and his fancy, before the latter could so have mastered and subdued the former, as to be able to summon up and arrange all the prettinesses of that glitter-

ing conceit—a dialogue about the gentle, sweet, whispering, musical voice, and what it could be compared to, and its telling pretty deceitful tales! and about soft music *cheating* dark and drooping thoughts!

And is this what the advocates of Mr. Bowles call "the fulness of genuine feeling?" Is this what is to be held up to the "admiration of the more refined feelings of our nature?"—the beau ideal of pathetic simplicity? To me, on the contrary, it appears that all the pathos is in the subject itself, and not in the poetical embellishments of Mr. Bowles. And although I do not think myself called upon to give up my real name to Mr. Jennings, as it is not his literary reputation that I have assailed,—nor have I, I trust, in my reply, said any thing that can be considered as personal to him,—yet I think I have said enough to justify me (till something better of Mr. Bowles's is brought before me), without retracting one single word about sugared cream and water, in signing myself your, and Mr. Jennings's, humble servant,

3d November, 1825. AVONIAN.

#### GRAY on a GENERAL IRON RAIL-WAY.

(Continued from page 30.)

IN order to form a just estimate of the economy of this measure, it will be necessary to ascertain the expense attending each particular mode of conveyance now in use, with the relative time required for the performance of journeys:—

1. The expense of the original construction of turnpike roads, the annual repairs, and the annual expense of vehicles and horses employed thereon:

2. The construction of canals and boats, the annual repairs, also the number and expense of men and horses:

3. The construction of coasting-vessels, the annual repairs, and the number of hands required, together with the expense.

And then compare these three-fold capitals with that required for the construction of a general iron rail-way, locomotive steam-engines and carriages (for the conveyance of persons and of goods of every description), their annual repairs, the number of hands required, together with the expense. It must be sufficiently evident to every man of reflection, that the benefit to be derived from rail-roads should be of a general and national kind; their partial introduction into certain districts would not merely



1825.]

merely prove of local advantage, but give a most decided superiority to the commercial transactions carried on there, over those places where canals and the ordinary roads remain the only means of conveyance.

After witnessing the wonderful power and economy of the steam-engine, which gives motion to the whole machinery in every room of a manufactory; and the certainty, speed and safety with which steam-packets navigate the sea; the man who can now *hesitate* to recommend steam-engines, instead of horse-power, must be pitied for his ignorance, or despised for his obstinacy. Moreover, after the demonstration of their utility, daily proved by Mr. Blenkinsop these fourteen years past, it will require some explanation where and how our engineers have been exhibiting their skill.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan must be our guide, from its manifest superiority and economy over all those at Newcastle; and if we look at the very slow progress made in the improvement of steam-engines, perhaps a generation or two may pass away without any very material benefit arising from the various experiments now afloat. To create further improvements, every encouragement should be given to the practical application of those we do enjoy, by extending them to the promotion of national prosperity.

It has been stated that the steam-carriages, at Newcastle, work solely by friction, or by the adhesion of the wheels to the rails, and that Mr. Blenkinsop's rack-rail is quite unnecessary. This nonsense is, however, so completely exposed by the experimentalist himself who wrote it, that the "*Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads*," recently published, must be put forth with motives I cannot comprehend.

My readers should, therefore, receive with great caution any information from persons interested in the northern collieries: for as their trade will be seriously affected by opening the London market to *all the inland collieries*, it is very natural to suppose that those in the north will do all in their power to decry my "*Observations on a General Iron Rail-way*;"\* but, however much they may feel disposed to arrogate to themselves the right of giving in-

struction on this subject, I beg to remind the public that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan is, hitherto, decidedly the most efficient steam-carriage rail-way; and that, as Mr. Trevithick and he were the first to introduce this species of conveyance, any remarks or improvements, made by *those who follow them*, can only be considered as emanating from the example set by the above two gentlemen, to whom alone all credit is due.

In confirmation of what is now advanced, I invite my readers to compare the engines at Newcastle with those at Leeds, and then some idea may be formed of the vast superiority of the latter, both in economy and power; *it appears Mr. Blenkinsop's, with less than half the power, do more than double the work of the others!* How happens this? I leave it to the public, who are now in possession of the whole particulars, to decide. The pretended ignorance of the Newcastle writer of the superiority of Mr. Blenkinsop's rail-way, will meet with the contempt it deserves, and serve also to forewarn the public against his imbecile mis-statements and plausible calculations. I am fearful lest the companies now establishing should be so far deluded, as to follow the plans adopted in the collieries, of having recourse to inclined planes, stationary steam-engines, or the reciprocating steam-engine: all which may be well enough in the coal districts; but on rail-ways, for national purposes, they ought to be avoided as much as possible, for this plain reason, the multiplicity of machinery. The *annual* waste of capital, and the accidents which would unavoidably occur from their general introduction on public lines of road, are quite sufficient to arrest the public attention, in order to consider well before they commence laying down the roads. A multiplicity of machinery is the great evil to be avoided; and experience teaches us that the annual expense may be diminished, in proportion as our power is simplified and concentrated.

On this account, I am anxious that a national Board be appointed, in order to introduce the most simple and general principle of uniform connexion, throughout the country. It is the interest of each company to promote this general system, as the returns will be in proportion to the facility of *national* communication; for if the numerous companies do not strictly follow, in every particular,

\* The fifth edition of this work is translated into French.



particular, the same plan in the formation of the rails and vehicles, the natural results will be confusion, unnecessary expense, delay, and all the concomitant evils peculiar to unorganized plans; in illustration whereof, I refer my readers to the present *scientific* management of roads, canals, and coasting vessels.

In order to fix upon one uniform plan for the whole country (and I rely upon the interest of each company to support my proposition), it is essentially necessary to obtain the decision of a National Rail-way Board, duly authorized by Parliament, to give every assistance to the introduction of this new system of general internal communication, and empowered to fix upon the different models, after examining the competent persons, in order to develop the most eligible plan. This once ascertained, the necessary duplicates and models might be transmitted, by each company, to the respective contractors for the work; and as the model of one would be that of all, no want of materials or carriages could be felt in any part of the country. This uniformity in the construction of rails and vehicles will enable the manufacturers of the different articles to keep an abundant supply, in all parts wherever this plan may be introduced. The wheels and axles will be the only parts of the vehicles confined to the model: the body may be made after any shape, or to particular fancy.

With what persevering industry and partial favour do our Ministers devote their time and talents to improve our colonial affairs, and how blindly do the public magnify the importance of such measures, whilst this scheme of permanent wealth at home appears a matter of secondary consideration! This combines every advantage—commercial, agricultural and social; the other is merely of a speculative and very uncertain nature. By a comparison of our home and colonial trade, a more correct idea would be formed of the vast utility of this measure; and it may further be remarked, that this scheme would not only add fresh treasures to our home resources, but give the greatest impulse to every branch of our foreign trade throughout the united kingdom. We have no institution in England so worthy of the attention of the statesman and financier as this, and there is no branch of our revenue

which could be so productive and equitable.

Your's, &c. THOMAS GRAY.  
Nottingham, 1st Oct. 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
NEW WANTS.

THE great improvements that have been made, and are still in progress, in this country, by means of steam-engines, joint-stock companies, rail-roads, and aerial navigation, go far towards providing for *all* the wants of *all* the human race—at least, towards reducing *all* their wants to *one*, which may be summed up in *one* little insignificant word of two short syllables—MONEY: or, as a gentleman of our acquaintance, fond of the mystic number, with Demosthenean energy, tripartized it, Money! Money! Money! But total exemption from want—every wish gratified—every object of enjoyment purchased—presents an image too horrible to be steadfastly contemplated. To have no want unsatisfied were, in fact, to want every thing: and perfect plenum would be commensurate with absolute privation. The mind would have no room—no motive for enjoyment—no sphere of action; the current of intellectual life would be lost in the stagnant pool of apathy and *ennui*. In other words, the power—the *necessity* of entertaining unaccomplished desires once superseded, the great charm of mundane existence is lost—is extinguished for ever. In Voltaire's *Zadig*, the Assyrian grandee, who has attained to the fruition of every outrageous desire, finds *life* become an insupportable burthen; and a poet of our own, more epigrammatically perhaps, than accurately, sings

“Man never is, but always to be blest,”  
for the expectation is, in reality, the bliss. We may safely, then, conclude that, while wants are necessary to pleasure, the extinction of them would not increase the sum of human happiness: and it becomes a duty, on the score of prudence (since projectors and inventors are in such mighty haste to supersede and anticipate all our wants), confidently to stare the danger in the face, and before the evil come too close, to devise, if by any manner of means we can, an adequate and precautionary remedy: one immediately presents itself—it is that of granting patents and premiums to all good subjects and friends of humanity, who shall exercise their ingenuity in the



the creation or discovery of New Wants, as rapidly as the old shall be supplied. An old author wrote a book—"De Artibus Deperditis," concerning lost (or forgotten) arts. Could these be recovered, much, alas! of our present ignorance might be informed—much of our future labour might be spared: but the art of creating new wants would be more valuable than them all.

The Greeks and Romans, as history records, possessed many delightful (not to say glorious) arts, which we—woe worth the while—cannot come up to; the fact is so notorious, that we need not harrow up the reader's feelings, or our own, by dwelling on modern incapacity to make glass malleable, to dye cloth purple by cooking fish, &c. &c. Archimedes' burning lens was long regarded as fabulous, until the French Count Buffon demonstrated its applicability to military affairs. Apollodorus puts all our quacking venders of patent medicines to shame—all that their infallible elixirs profess is to restore the functions of nature, and thus prevent a man from dying; but he mentions a plant, whose sovereign efficacy is such, that a dead body being rubbed with it, the anointed would instantly start into renewed life. This far surpasses the sage devices of our worthy Humane Society!

In the east, more especially in China, they have possessed, and, doubtless, still retain arts, the attainment of which is far beyond our tether: concerning many of these we are gravely informed; but these crafty people, well remembering the maxim, "What man has done, man may do"—only obscurely hint at the exceeding comforts of planetary dwellings, and the vast privileges enjoyed by some of the "inhabitants of earth," who have obtained *passing-good* places in the moon. Indeed, as we have not yet heard that the "indefatigable fingers" of our illustrious countrywomen have succeeded in weaving a silken ladder of sufficient extent for the conveyance of passengers thither; and, even if that were done, we entertain a strange apprehension of difficulty, —particularly now that so much building is going on upon earth, that it is feared our common mother will be unable to afford a sufficiency of clay to satisfy the demand for bricks; we entertain, we say, a strange apprehension of difficulty in finding masons and bricklayers to build half-way houses, &c. Few people, probably, will as yet be found suffi-

ciently enlightened to regret the indistinctness, or the doubtful authenticity, of information on this point; as few, even with the assistance of M. Sfrayel's wonder-working telescope, and all the concomitant inventions which its marvellous properties will, in the course of time, stimulate and urge into use, would, probably, avail themselves of any advantage accruing from such discovery; unless they could be previously convinced how many yet undreamed-of wants there are that cannot remain unsatisfied in this our wonder-working *sublunary* sphere.

Evidently these, and innumerable other mysterious arts, which we will leave to the dull brains of "strong-built pedants"\* to attempt to reckon, must, should our hint be taken, and the recovery be effected, lead to the fortunate discovery of those *wants*, which such arts or inventions were designed to supply; and thus the present narrowed bound of our sphere of enjoyment would, oh happy! be enlarged, and we should be no more soul-damped with the view of "fast-fading" *pleasures*: for as our pleasures arise from the prospect of satisfying or filling up of our wants, the more of *these* wants are found, the more of happiness may reasonably be looked for: our object, therefore, is attained—for, goaded by an unwearying search for pleasure, mistakenly supposed to consist in real enjoyment, invention is perpetually on the whetstone, to accelerate their gratification; and it is equally, therefore, the province and the duty of recondite science to be employed in imagining, hitherto, unfelt necessities, and creating

NEW WANTS.

EDITORIAL NOTE, intended to have followed the Letter of Mr. Duvar.†

OUR correspondent puts, we think, rather too harsh a construction on what we certainly meant as a very good-natured suggestion, in our note upon his former communication. We had certainly no intention of taxing him with *ignorance* (and, most assuredly,

\* "The strong-built pedant, who both night and day

Feeds on the coarsest food the schools bestow,

And crudely fattens at base Burman's stall,  
O'erwhelmed with phlegm, lies in a drowsy  
drown'd,

Or sinks in lethargy before his time."

† Vide pp. 304-5, of our November Number.  
3 H 2



edly, we made use of no such word) when warning him upon the supposition of his being a foreigner, that "there goes something more to making an English scholar" (one of the rarest of characters, even among English literati themselves,) "than consulting Johnson's derivations and interpretations:" a warning which, we believe, cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly impressed; but the demonstration of the grounds of which would lead us into a length of disquisition (to say nothing of the angry controversy it might provoke;) perfectly inconsistent with the character of a mere note, on an article of correspondence. With respect to Todd's Dictionary,—as Dr. Johnson was the authority appealed to, it never occurred to us that it was necessary to look to the *additions* and corrections made by Mr. Todd: for, although Mr. Duvard may consider it as being "allowed to be greatly superior to any other edition of Johnson's Dictionary," we consider it to be, in all in which it differs, and in all which it adds, a perfectly *distinct* authority: and, although it is not necessary, in this place, to enter into any particular criticism of the bulky volumes thus referred to, we will take the liberty of stating, it as our opinion, that all that is additional in the labours of Mr. Todd is by no means *improvement*—that, if the vocabulary of Dr. Johnson is extended, his errors are extended also, and that the radical defects are in both the same. That several of the best and most legitimate words in the English language were omitted by Dr. Johnson, is unquestionably true; it is equally true, however, that many words that are not English, and never ought to be admitted as such, were also by Dr. Johnson inserted. Whether Mr. Todd has supplied all the desiderata, we have never taken the pains to examine; nor, without the devotion of more time than we can spare from more important labours, would it be practicable to do so; but we know that he has added very greatly to the incumbrances of the latter description, and that, in both dictionaries, there are many words that, if they had been admitted at all, should have been marked as *obsolete*, or as *apocryphal*. That Todd, as well as Johnson, has the word *Idiotism*, in the sense in which Mr. Duvard has used it, is undoubtedly true; but, in the edition we have at hand, no

other authority is quoted than that of *Bishop Hall*.\* We take it for granted, however, without the trouble of referring to the edition quoted by our correspondent, that he is correct in his statement; and, that an instance has been produced from Dryden, also, of a similar use of the term. Even this, however, would not change our opinion of the impropriety of so using it *now*; for, though we do not admit with Mr. Pope, that, "such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be;"† yet, this is not the only instance in which even Dryden has used, and that familiarly and systematically, an idiom, which a correct and elegant writer of the present day would not make use of;‡ and again, we repeat, that the word *idiotism*, as a synonyme for *idiom*, is obsolete; and, even if it were not, yet, according to the principles and analogies of our language, we maintain that it ought to become so: for as we have adopted the word *idiot*, in the sole signification of *fool*, or *natural*; and, as the adjunct particle *ism* has, in the English language, a fixed and determinate meaning,—*qualifying* always in the same way, without *altering* the signification of the primitive

\* The octavo abridgment with which we have thus far satisfied ourselves, in the hope that, in the present age of publishing speculation, and under the influence of the feeling so often expressed of the desirableness of such a work, a real etymological and derivative Dictionary of the English language, would, by a competent combination of learning and talent, be undertaken; which, in less bulk perhaps, would place more utility and more satisfactory information on our shelves:—by a *competent combination*, we say: for it is the very madness of presumption to suppose that any one man should execute such a work, adequately, by himself,—unless he were to devote to it the whole of a long and laborious life.

† Our language has three grand stays, which Mr. P. does not seem to have thought of, unparalleled, perhaps, in any living language, which have a tendency to give it, upon the main, stability: Shakespeare, Milton, and, above all, the old standard translation of the Bible. So long as these retain their popularity, and the last, in particular, escapes the fanatic rage of controversial innovation, additions may continue to be made, and distinctions may go on refining: but very little of what was English, in and before the time of Dryden, can become as obsolete as the English of Chaucer.

‡ We may instance, for example, his *wo'nots* and his *sha'nots*.



primitive to which (with or without contraction) it is affixed (as vandal, vandalism, barbarian, barbarism; egotist, egotism; fatality, fatalism; true, trueism, &c.), so should idiotism be exclusively used to signify the state or condition of being idiotic, or that which pertains to the nature or condition of idiots. The word, indeed, is now but rarely used at all—having been almost supplanted, perhaps with no very good reason for the preference, by the word *idiotcy* or *idiocy*. There is, however, one sense in which it might with the utmost propriety still be used to signify “a peculiarity of expression”—to wit, such a peculiarity of expression, as a foolish, ignorant, or illiterate person alone would make use of. In this sense the word has no synonyme; and in such sense it ought, therefore, still to be preserved; and we should certainly be well satisfied with a rule that it never should be used as meaning any thing else: for we recur again to the maxim—the propriety of which our correspondent has admitted,—that *the same word should never be used in two different senses, if another can be found by which either of those senses can be expressed*; to which we will add, that *two different words (for that we can always avoid) should never be used precisely in the same sense*: absolute synonymes being as great an incumbrance to language, as comparative synonymes are a grace.

There is another circumstance which we should also notice,—particularly, as it is to a foreigner that we are writing. There can be little doubt that the word *idiotism* passed into our language from the French; and it is undisputed, that in the French language the word is occasionally used to signify *idiomaticism* (a word, by the way, which we use for the necessity of the occasion, without the least intention of passing it either as current English or French).—“*Idiomatisme, s. m. propriété, manière de parler particulière à une langue* :”—BOYER: a definition which we find thus lamely and absurdly translated, in Mitand's London edition, 1816—“*peculiarity of speech*.” But it is to be observed, that words adopted from the French so frequently change their shades of signification in the soil into which they are transplanted, that it is even recommended as an important precaution to translators, never to use a word of French derivation, when translating French into English, if a word of Saxon, i. e. primitive English derivation, can be

found to express the sense. It is one of the abominations of our translated literature, that, in the hasty and slovenly way in which it is too frequently executed, our language is barbarized, or *Babelized*, and the sense confounded, by the perpetual use of words of French derivation in an *unanglicized* sense.

There is much that might be said upon this subject, both of what is curious and what is important; but we have already trespassed too far on the space which belongs to our correspondence: and yet we should, perhaps, have been deficient in what is due to ourselves and to M. Duvard, if we had passed over his observations without reply.

#### On the GRADATION of UNIVERSAL BEING.

[Concluded from page 310.]

NO sound philosopher will be found instinct with reason, because an ourang outang has used a walking-stick, or a trained elephant a lever. Reason imparts powers that are progressive, and, in many cases, without any assignable limit—instinct only measures out faculties which arrive at a certain point, and there invariably stop. Thus the elephant, the most sagacious of the brute creation, delights in the sugar-cane, and gives evident indications that this is a food which he relishes in the highest degree; and, when he once discovers where it can be found, will expose himself to any danger in order to obtain it. But no elephant has ever yet been able to discover, that if the joints of this plant be buried to a certain depth in the earth, they will there revive, and produce shoots, which, in due time, will afford abundance of his favourite food, if it be not destroyed before that period. This kind of reasoning, although it be simple and obvious to all mankind, is far beyond the limited faculties of brutes; on which account they are, and ever must be, subservient to man, whenever he chooses to exert his powers for that purpose.—*Anderson's Recreations*.

Five thousand years have added no improvement to the hive of the bee, nor to the house of the beaver: but look at the habitations and achievements of man; observe reflection, experience and judgment, at one time enabling the head to save the hand; at another dictating a wise and prospective economy, exemplified in the most lavish expenditure of means, but to be repaid with the most usurious interest by



by the final accomplishment of ends. We may also add another distinction, peculiar, we believe, to reason, namely, the deliberate choice of a small present evil, to obtain a greater distant good.—*Lacon*, p. 259.

The human intellect, indeed, presents so wide and various a range, that adequately and perfectly to comprehend its nature and operations, is a task far, perhaps, beyond the power of man to accomplish. Even the profound reflections of a Locke and a Bacon have not explained all the sublime and mysterious principles of our “intellectual being;” and although man is capable of high and noble attainments, he will never, perhaps, be enabled to unravel the mighty workings of his own wonderful mind.

Having thus partially exhibited the gradation which exists throughout the different species of animals, we will proceed to develop, as concisely as possible, the continuation of the chain into the vegetable kingdom. The connecting link does not, indeed, appear very obvious, *à priori*; but a brief recapitulation of the different parts and principles of vegetables, will more clearly elucidate the subject, and enable us to perceive the connection more accurately. We find, then, that as a certain set of vessels and organs, and their healthiness, are necessary to supply and continue animal, so are others requisite for the existence of vegetable vitality; and as *blood* is the grand vital stream of the animal body, so is *sap* the nourisher of vegetable matter. However simple may be the materials of which vegetables are composed,\* their organization is exceedingly curious and complicated, and far beyond any thing that the mineral world presents to our notice. The different parts which naturalists are accustomed to consider as distinct, in their nature and functions, are six—the stem or trunk, the root, the leaf, the flower, the fruit, and the seed.

1. The *stem* or *trunk* (which includes also the woody portion of the branches)

\* The constituent, or elementary principles of vegetables, are hydrogen, oxygen, and charcoal. These, as far as has been hitherto discovered, are common to all vegetables. There are some other substances, such as calcareous earth, iron and azote, which are occasionally found in plants; but as they are not common to all, they cannot be considered as essential to the constitution of vegetable matter.—*Gregory's Economy of Nature*, vol. iii.

consists of three parts, the bark, the wood, and the pith.

The *bark* may be compared to the integuments of animals, without any violation of probability; for it is found to consist of an epidermis, or scarf-skin, copiously supplied with exhalent vessels, and of an inner cuticle or true skin, also abundantly furnished with vessels, differently situated, and destined for various uses.

The *wood* lies between the bark and the pith, defending the latter, and inclosing it as a cylindrical bone does its marrow. It differs from the bark, not only in its greater density and hardness, but also in its structure, being composed chiefly of spiral vessels, running from one end of the tree to the other.

The *pith* is situated in the centre of the stem, and in young plants is very plentiful. It is said, by some botanists, to be formed by a number of small vessels or bladders, generally of a circular shape, though sometimes (as in the borage and thistle) they are angular. In most plants, the pith gradually dies away as they approach to maturity, and in old trees it is almost wholly obliterated. In this, it is strikingly analogous to human marrow, which, in old people, loses much of its original oily quality, and becomes watery.

2. The *root* may be said to bear some little resemblance to the heart of an animal, inasmuch as it is the chief source whence vegetable vitality derives its nourishment. All roots, however, are fibrous at their extremities; and these fibres are, for the most part, the organs by which the plant is nourished. Like the trunk, they are furnished with a variety of vessels for the purpose of conveying air, and the fluids necessary for the sustenance of the plant.

3. The *leaves* of vegetables have been compared to the lungs of animals, and are organs particularly essential to the existence of plants. Trees, or shrubs, when totally divested of them, perish, and, in general, when stripped of any considerable portion, they do not shoot vigorously. These organs are formed by the expansion of the vessels of the stalk into a net-work, which exhibits a beautiful appearance, when the intermediate matter is consumed by putrefaction. Both surfaces of the leaves are covered by a delicate membrane which is consumed from the scarf-skin, or outer bark, of the plant.

4. The *flower* is highly requisite for the



1825.]

the propagation of plants, and consists of four parts—the calyx, the corolla, the stamen, and the pistillum. The *calyx*, or flower-cup, is usually of a green colour, and is that part which supports and surrounds all the other portions of the flower. The *corolla* is of different colours and shapes, and is that part which constitutes the most conspicuous portion of the flower. It sometimes consists of only one entire substance, but more frequently of several portions, each of which is denominated a *petal*. The *stamen* is supposed to be the male, and the *pistillum* the female part of the flower. They are both minutely described by Linnæus in his beautiful Sexual System of Plants. It is a curious fact, that every flower is formed many months before it makes its appearance. Thus many flowers are not the produce of that same year in which they blossom. The mezereon blossoms in January, but the flowers were completely formed in the bud in the preceding autumn. If the coats of a tulip-root be carefully separated about the beginning of September, the nascent flower, which is to come forth in the subsequent spring, will be found in a small cell, formed by the innermost coats of the root.

5. The *fruit* consists of nearly the same parts as the stem of its parent tree, namely, of two skins or cuticles, which are productions, or rather continuations of the skins of the bark, and furnished with large succulent vessels. Next to the core there is commonly an internal pulpy matter; and the core itself is nothing more than a tough and finer membrane for the protection of the seed. It is to be observed, however, that the organization of fruit is very various. In some, the seeds are dispersed throughout the pulpy matter; in some, instead of the core, we find a hard substance, inclosing the seed or kernel, which, from its great durity, is termed the stone; in some, there are many seeds,—and in others only one, inclosed in a large mass of pulpy matter.

6. The seed has been described by botanists as “a deciduous part of a vegetable, containing the rudiments of a new one;” its essence consisting in the *corculum*, or little heart.\* On its exter-

nal surface, are numerous absorbent vessels, that attract the moisture of the soil, by which a degree of fermentation is produced; and thus a fluid is prepared by a natural process, in every respect calculated for the nourishment of the plant, in its first efforts to extend its tender frame. And it is probable, that the stimulus occasioned by the fermentative process (like that which the *ova* of animals receive from the presence of the *semen masculinum*) endues the seed with its first faint principles of vitality.

I have thus enumerated concisely the component parts of the vegetable system: and have, I trust, been sufficiently intelligible in pointing out the wonderful and regular gradation which exists in nature. It is, indeed, beautiful to observe how every thing has its use; and every element—whether in mildness or in fury, produces its benefit. A view of the vegetable kingdom alone will plainly illustrate the truth of this position. We are assured (to borrow the words of Sir John Pringle) that no vegetable grows in vain; but that, from the oak of the forest to the grass in the field, every individual plant is serviceable to mankind; if not always distinguished by some private virtue, yet making a part of the whole, and thereby conducing to the purification of our atmosphere. In this, the fragrant rose and deadly nightshade equally co-operate; nor is the herbage, nor are the woods which flourish in the most remote and unpeopled regions, unprofitable to us, nor we to them, considering how constantly the winds convey to them our vitiated air, for our relief, and for their nourishment. And if ever the salutary gales which effect this purpose rise to storms and hurricanes, let us still trace in them, and revere the ways of a beneficent Being, who, not fortuitously, but with design,—not in wrath, but in mercy, thus agitates the water and the air, to hurry into the deep those putrid and pestilential effluvia, which the vegetables on the face of the earth had been insufficient to consume.

The works of the Creator are, indeed, full of magnificence and wonder. When we attempt to discover the component principles of the objects around us, and the sources whence they are derived and supported, we are lost in the greatness and diversity of the scenes presented to us. We see animals nourished by vegetables—vegetables, apparently,

\* “In the seed of a plant,” observes Sir Thos. Browne, “to the eyes of God, and to the understanding of man, there exists, though in an invisible way, the perfect leaves, flowers and fruit thereof.”—*Religio Medici*.



rently, by the remains of animals—and fossils composed of the decayed relics of both. It seems certain, however, that vegetables preceded animals. A seed of moss, lodging in the crevice of the bare and barren rock, is nourished by the atmosphere, and by the moisture afforded by the rain and the dew. It comes to perfection, and sheds its seeds in the mouldering remains of its own substance. Its offspring do the same—till a crust of vegetable mould is formed, sufficiently deep for the support of grass, and other vegetables of similar growth. The same process going forward, shrubs, and, lastly, the largest trees, may find a firm support on the once-barren rocks, and brave the fury of the tempest.

But I must conclude: yet, not without reminding the reader of one of the most curious facts connected with the principles of the Vegetable Kingdom:—I allude to the Sexual System of Linnaeus, which I have always considered as an interesting proof of the connecting link between plants and animals, independently of the approximating similarities which exist in the internal organization and mechanism of both. R.

#### DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from p. 297.)

##### *The Cavline of Rvukkeborg.*

**N**EAR Skielskov, in the hillock, over which the highway goes, lives a witch, who, from the name of the hillock, is commonly called the Cavline of Rvukkeborg. Many stories are told of her alluring young maidens, and, by force of her charms, taking away from them all desire to return to their fraternal roofs. She once seduced the minister's daughter of Boeslund to live with her. But one Sunday afternoon, the girl entered the church, and laid her offering upon the altar; as the visit was very often repeated, the priest, who had in vain endeavoured to persuade his daughter to remain with him, caused the doors to be locked one day when she was in church, in order to prevent her from departing, but she immediately vanished from the eyes of all, and was thenceforth never seen. This same Cavline of Rvukkeborg carries on an adulterous intercourse with Elf Knud of Ramsebjerg, who comes riding to her every night on his berry-brown steed. As he gallops through the fields, the grass is scorched by his horse's feet, and where the hoof of that steed has once been, nothing will ever grow.

##### *The Brownies.\**

There is scarcely a house in Denmark where things thrive, and go on in a proper manner, that has not a brownie to take care of it. Lucky is the servant-girl and the stable-boy to whom the brownie is favourable, for then they can go early to bed, and yet be assured that every thing will be ready for them the next morning. It draws water and sweeps the kitchen-floor for the girl, and cleans the horses in the stable for the boy; but he is, nevertheless, an utter accredited enemy to all noise and disorder.

He generally goes dressed in gray clothes, and wears a red painted hat; but just before Michaelmas day he puts on a round hairy cap, like the peasants.

In the church there is likewise a brownie, which keeps things in order, and punishes any one that may be inattentive during service: this brownie is called the kirkgrim.

We are told of a brownie, who resided in a house in Jutland, that he, every night, when the maid-servant was gone to bed, went into the kitchen in order to take his broth, which was accustomed to be left for him on the dresser in a wooden bowl. But one night, when he tasted his broth, he was exceedingly angry, for he thought that the maid had forgotten to put salt into it: he got up in a fury, went into the cow-house, and strangled, with his bony hands, the best cow. But as he was very thirsty, he thought he would go back and drink up the remainder; but when he had tasted a little more of it, he discovered that there was salt in it, but that it had sunk to the bottom of the bowl. He was now very much grieved that he had wronged the girl, and, in order to repair his fault, he went again into the stalls and placed a box full of money by the side of the dead cow: and when the people found it they were enriched at once.

But it is no easy matter to get rid of a brownie at your pleasure. A man, who dwelt in a house where the brownie ruled things with a very high hand, determined to oust the place and to leave him there alone. When the best part of his furniture was removed, the man returned to fetch away the last load, which mostly consisted of old boxes, empty

\* Thus have I translated the Norwegian Word "Ness." The brownie is a kind of household demon, still very common in the western counties of Scotland.



1825.]

empty barrels, and such rubbish; he bade the house farewell, and drove off without seeing any thing of the browny; but, happening to turn round, he saw the creature rearing its head from one of the boxes in the waggon. The man was excessively mortified to find all his trouble to no purpose; but the browny began to laugh heartily, and, with a broad grin upon his features, said to the man—"So we are going to flit to-day."

*The Strand Demon.*

Before the sea-shores were consecrated, it was very dangerous, above all at night-time, to walk there, or even in the neighbouring roads, because people often met the strand demon, which is the spirit of the corse flung by the waves upon the beach, and there left unburied.

There lived a woman at Niberoed, who, going early one morning to the seaside in search of drift-wood, perceived upon the sand a dead body, which had a large bag of money tied to its middle. She looked around, and seeing that no one observed her, she thought she could do no better than take possession of the money, since she was a very poor woman: she untied the bag and hastened home with it. But the next night the strand demon came running to the village, made a dreadful outcry before the woman's window, and commanded her to follow him. The poor creature, very much terrified, bade all her children farewell, and went after the demon. When they were come out of the village, the demon spoke to her in this manner—"Take me by the thigh, fling me across your back, and carry me to the church." The nearest church lay at Karlebye, which was three-quarters of a mile distant; and when they were in sight of it, the demon cried—"Fling me to the ground, go to the neighbouring house, and tell the people to sit up for the next half hour, then come back here, take me up again, and when you have lifted me over the church wall, run to the house as quick as you can for fear the kirkgrim should lay hold of you." The woman did exactly as she was commanded; but scarcely was the body thrown over the wall before the kirkgrim came rushing out upon the woman, and seized her by the shift, which, being luckily old and infirm, gave way, so that the woman escaped to the house. But she considered herself well paid for this fright by the money she had found upon the corse, which enabled her and her children to live in affluence all their lives.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

*The Heath Spectre.*

There lies a heath by the ruins of Sealbiere church. It is by no means safe to lie down there, for men and women are still living who have been lamed in their arms and legs by so doing; and it generally happens, that those who ride across it are cast from their horses. Upon this same heath there was formerly a cottage; and, as it had the name of being haunted, very few ventured to occupy it; and those who did venture, for the most part, came out much faster than they went in. Once, however, the proprietor hired a peasant to live there, and told him to pay particular attention to every thing that should happen. He took a comrade along with him, and went to the house. When the night was drawing on, they carried their suppers out with them, and sat down, side by side, upon the heath. But, as the peasant was exceedingly tired, he fell asleep, with a large piece of meat in his hand; while his companion remained awake, and kept watch. All at once, a fiery apparition arose from the earth, and approached the spot where he sat, stiffened with terror; he had just sufficient strength, however, to give his friend a slight jog in the side, in order to awake him; and, at the moment, the spectre stood close before them, with its mouth gaping and extended. The peasant awoke, and, in his first horror and confusion, flung the piece of meat, he held in his hand, down the grisly orifice. The spectre disappeared; but presently after a voice, which sounded in whispers over the lonely heath, exclaimed, "From this day forward, neither thou nor thine shall ever want meat or bread." And so it happened; for, according to tradition, the man, in a short time, became wealthy and respectable.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## AMERICAN DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

The article I am about to notice, being one of the most distinguished productions of the dramatic genius of America, will, perhaps, be regarded as entitled to something more than a slight notice in your review of foreign literature; and as such I request the favour of its insertion.—Yours, &c. M. R.

*Hadad, a Dramatic Poem, by J. HILLHOUSE, Author of "Percy's Mask," "the Judgment," &c. New-York, 1825. 1 vol. 8vo.*—The action of this poem, or rather tragedy, commences at one of the most poetical periods of Jewish history; when,

3 I

after



after the downfall of Saul, David reigned, and every day increased his power. Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, and the last of the race of Saul, was received at his table and in his palace. Chosen from his infancy as the anointed of the Lord, the shepherd king accomplished by his skill, what had heretofore been effected only by force:—he pacified the tribes of Israel; he subdued strange nations to his yoke; he was feared and revered as the elected of God; and he softened and inspired all hearts by his divine melody. He began a new and brilliant era for the Israelites; but the prophet Nathan predicted that his prosperity should not be of long duration, because he had departed from the ways of uprightness, and the hour of tribulation was come. Absalom took arms against his father; he excited the people to revolt; and David, bearing with him the sacred ark of the covenant, fled before his son. Such is the subject Mr. Hillhouse has treated, occasionally introducing imaginary incidents and characters. The most remarkable of these is Hadad, the hero of the poem: he is a Syrian prince, detained at Jerusalem as an hostage. He secretly conspires against the king, and kindles the fire of ambition in the heart of Absalom—he awakens his jealousy against Solomon, the youngest and dearest of David's sons; sometimes, even, he has the audacity to insult the Majesty of God—the protector of Sion; he compares the austerities of the Hebrew ritual, its anathemas, and its bloody sacrifices, to the cheerful superstitions of his own belief—to the complacent divinities who, in his country, animate the rivers, the forests, and the hills. He addresses his seductive discourse to Tamar, the daughter of Absalom; he loves her, and wishes to pervert her by his deceitful dogmas; but, protected by her faith, she resists. David reassembles his army; Joab marches against the rebels, and the battle which is to be decisive is in preparation. Tamar, confided by her father to the care of Hadad, arrives at the tent of a company of Ismaelites (who have come from afar, to gather the incense from Mount Ephraim), and there she awaits the issue of the combat. A young Ismaelite announces, that the plain is already covered with warriors; and the women hearing the deafening sound of the trumpets, and feeling the earth tremble under the steps of the war-horses, rush on to collect the bloody spoils from the fallen warriors. Hadad observes this wandering tribe returning laden with shields and lances; and on being interrogated, they declare, that they have seen the chariot of the chief enveloped in a cloud of darts, and a whirlwind of dust and flames; they saw the horses fall bathed in blood, but still the hero combated, though surrounded by a rampart of dead bodies; at length he fled, covered with mortal wounds. Hadad wishes to conceal the truth from Tamar; he induces her to join her father in the

asylum he has chosen; they arrive in the middle of a wood on the borders of a river; night is drawing on, and the young maiden, affrighted by the darkness of this solitude, requests to pursue her journey; Hadad then informs her of the defeat and death of Absalom; he conjures her to confide herself to him, that they may together quit this accursed land; that he may transport her into a delicious paradise, where she shall be undisputed sovereign, and where she will be waited upon by beings more brilliant than her dreams could picture, and where even the elements should bow beneath her nod. He assures her that this is no extravagant delirium; that he came down from heaven for her sake; that he has invested the dead body of the Syrian whom she loved; that she must be his: he then drags her, unmindful of her cries, into a deep and dark cavern, the refuge of infernal spirits: a troop of David's soldiers, scouring the woods, hear her groans, and rescue her from this abode of demons.

In this piece, the situations are dramatic and interesting, and there is, in many parts, a considerable share of imagination and poetic spirit. The first scene between Hadad and Mephibosheth, where the latter describes the luxury of David's palace, and the excessive pride of the king's son, is filled throughout with beauties. The account of the flight of David, given by Tamar, who, not as yet aware of the revolt of her father, hears the tumult, and from a terrace discovers the crowd, afar off, all in tears, and her grandfather marching with naked feet, despoiled of his royal mantle, appears well calculated for stage effect, as does also that part in which the battle is described by the Ismaelites, who, themselves, witnessed the bloody slaughter. The character of Hadad is finely conceived, and there is, throughout the work, an air of melancholy, passion and mystery, which gradually prepares us for the final catastrophe. As for the intervention of a supernatural agent, it is a license justified by many passages in holy writ. In the speeches of Hadad may be traced some similarity to Moore's second angel, in the poem of *The Loves of the Angels*; there are also, now and then, words borrowed from the Hebrew, which obscure the sense, and give an appearance of affectation to the style of this poem. A race of people, and an epoch, cannot be described by a few solitary expressions; there must be, throughout, a general and decided colouring: an historical poem, like a picture, must be in perfect harmony.

\*\*\* We are not unaware that the communication of M. R. is little more than a translation from a criticism in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. We have deemed it, however, of sufficient interest to have a place in our pages, though not under mask or pretence of originality.—EDIT.

PRUSSIAN



## PRUSSIAN MEDAL.

I ALSO am in possession of a medal, very similar to that described in your number (p. 327, for last month). On comparing my medal with Enort's description, I find it to agree in every respect, save that, in the various inscriptions, mine run thus:—FREDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX. Underneath the figure of his majesty, is the following—LISSA. DEC. 5. BRESLAU RECEPTA. DEC. 20, 1757.—On the reverse is inscribed: QUO. NIHIL. MAJUS. Under the battle is ROSBACH. NOV. 5, 1757. In this medal the king's sword is placed in his left-hand. D.

## On the ORIGIN of the BRICKLAYER's HOD.

I SHALL be glad to know, when that implement used by labourers for carrying bricks up buildings was first brought into use. I have been informed they were first introduced at the rebuilding of the City of London, after the great fire in 1666; and, upon looking at the back-ground of the sculptured representation of the same, upon the front of the pedestal of the Monument, there is the figure of a labourer ascending the top of a building with a hod. I was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a few years ago, and was much surprised at seeing women performing the coarse office of bricklayers' labourers there,—carrying mortars, and bricks upon a flat square board, upon their heads, to the top of the highest buildings: upon my remonstrating to a respectable magistrate of the place upon so improper employment for females, he fully coincided with me in opinion, but said it had always been the custom.

E. S.

In France, to this day, they have a still more clumsy way of getting bricks and stones up to the higher parts of their buildings. A number of men stand one above the other on the steps of a ladder; and the lowermost lifts them up above his head to the one above him, who stoops down to receive them—then lifts them up in the same manner to the next, who repeats the same process; and so on, till at length the ponderous materials get to the height required—perhaps the chimney-top. To an unaccustomed eye, the process seems as dangerous as it is clumsy; for, should any one of the series of lifters (the top one, for example) happen to lose his balance (and it seems extraordinary that it should not sometimes happen), down would come lifter and lift upon the heads of all below, and crush them, one would think, to atoms.—EDIT.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLIX.

THE duty of shewing what the philosophy, religious and political, of these Quarterly Reviewers is, has led us into such length on the previous article, that we must hasten cursorily through some others, which are in reality much more to our taste.

Art. II.—1. *Monumenti della Toscana*, 1 vol. folio.—2. *Le Fabbriche più cospicue di Venezia, misurate, illustrate ed intagliate dai Membri della Veneta Reale Accademia di Belle Arti. Venezia*, 1815, 2 vols., large folio.—The subject of architecture is of no small importance at this time. When such immense sums are expending in widening streets, building palaces, and improving the splendour of our metropolis, something, assuredly, ought to be done, towards improving the taste of our architects. The instances are but too many in which it has shewn itself palpably and disgracefully defective. The Reviewer, it will be seen, has gone, at least, far enough back for the titles of two Italian publications, that might give him a pretence for the display of his architectural erudition; though perhaps, after all, they have not given exactly the direction most adapted to our present necessities. Without pretending to much technical knowledge on this subject, or the advantage of much foreign travel, if we had space at our command, and were disposed to follow the example before us, of writing a disquisition upon the subject, instead of reviewing the article, we suspect that, by a walk through the new streets (which our pen, in all probability, will one day or other take,) we could write quite as long an Essay as this of the Quarterly Review (twenty-six pages) on the *Palladian Architecture of Italy*—and a little more to our present purpose. In this disquisition, as usual, the very names of the publications which stand as pretended texts, are soon forgotten, and not a word concerning them occurs, till we get into the last page. A great part of the article is taken up with criticisms upon Roman edifices; on the justice of which, as we have not seen the buildings, we do not pretend to decide. As a history, however, or a sketch, rather, of the progress and decline of what is called Palladian Architecture, this Essay will be acceptable; and we might quote, if we had room, pretty generally with approbation, the principles of architectural taste, occasionally laid down or referred

referred to : though to the following passage, the first of this description which occurs, we feel ourselves called upon to state some objections.

"The great principles on which architectural beauty and grandeur depend, appear to us to be these : *Utility, Simplicity, Variety, Richness, or Ornament* ; and to these we may add a fifth quality, where it is applicable, we mean *Magnitude*. Many of our readers would perhaps increase the list by introducing *Proportion* into it ; but we believe that, in all cases, the beauty of proportion may, in a very great degree, be referred to one or other of the qualities we have before mentioned ; and in whatever degree it cannot, we think that it falls completely within the due limits of the maxim already quoted, and that it must be left to the judgment and improved eye of taste. The merit, then, of any species of architecture, must consist in its possessing the four great characteristics, of *Utility, Simplicity, Variety, and Richness*, or, at any rate, the *three first*, which may be considered as absolutely essential."

Now, in our estimation, *Utility and Proportion* are the two fundamental principles and requisites of all architecture ; and whenever the semblances of these are not obvious, at once, to the eye of taste and judgment, in every part of an edifice, the architecture is radically vicious. That *Simplicity*, also, is equally indispensable to the perfection of architecture, we are so far from denying, that we maintain it as a demonstrable principle, that it can never be departed from without the semblance of one or both of the former requisites being violated : for simplicity consists in attaining the objects in view (which, in architecture, are usefulness and beauty—of which proportion is the fundamental basis) in the easiest and directest way : and the majesty of grandeur itself, to which edifices of magnitude, and they only, should aspire, being only a higher order of beauty, can never be attained by any departure from simplicity in the obvious utility and proportions of its parts. As for variety, in any conspicuous extent, it is not applicable to every order of architecture, or every structure : and richness, or ornament, is applicable, comparatively, but to few. The unreasonable quest of these is the vice of our modern architects. It is this that has introduced much fantastic absurdity and deformity into ranges of new buildings, to which a due attention to the harmonies of *obvious utility, proportion and simplicity*, might have imparted real magnificence.

We throw together, with more unqualified approbation, from several successive pages, the following remarks, and leave the reader to draw his own inferences from them.

"We may here observe, by the way, how admirably adapted was the columnar Grecian architecture to the warm climates whence it drew its origin, not only in point of utility as a shelter from the heat of the sun, but also in point of beauty, as every hour of the day would furnish a new and picturesque variety of light and shade."

"In the colder climates of France and England, disengaged columns are frequently objectionable, as intercepting the welcome rays of the sun, which at the same time are not sufficiently constant for the beautiful varieties of light and shade to which we have already alluded."\*

After speaking of the merits and defects of Giulio Romano, Raphael's first scholar, the Reviewer observes, that

"After this period the architecture of Italy began rapidly to decline ; all taste for simplicity and grandeur gave way to the overruling love of ornament, and every architect added to the innovations of a former age those of his own distempered imagination."

Architecture has begun in England—or, perhaps, we should say (for we must not forget St. Paul's and the days of Inigo Jones, and of Sir Christopher Wren) has recommenced, where in Italy it ended : though we have one or two indications that it is beginning to recover from its distempered vagaries. The following remark is worthy of attention :

"The palaces built in the age of Palladio are perhaps generally better than the churches. Those by himself, at Vicenza, are not, in general, the best of the time ; but we should here recollect that the taste and science of an architect are frequently obliged to bend to the ignorant caprice of his patrons."

This is a consideration that ought never to be overlooked in criticizing the particular works of any architect. We remember, in conversing on this subject with M. Percier (the superintendent of the public works of Paris) in the year 1814, his particular lamentations on this head. He utterly rejected the idea of considering any of the edifices erected under his nominal direction

\* We may "observe by the way," that the latter part of this predicament has little dependence on the warmth of the climate.



1825.]

direction as tests of his own knowledge or taste in architecture. They were not constructed, as he very properly contended all architectural designs ought to be, with a primary and overruling attention to the purposes for which they were designed, and the nature of climate they were to adorn; nor had he been permitted to adhere with fidelity either to the purity of the Grecian, or of the best Italian models. He had been always obliged to sacrifice simplicity to the ostentatious ornament of what he called the Imperial Style, as if the building were erected for the sake of the embellishments, instead of the embellishments being incidental and subservient to the parts, and the proportions themselves adapted to the accommodations and conveniences designed. This may give us some pause in assigning the censure of unmeaning parts and meretricious ornaments to the bad taste of the artist. But what should we say to any specimens of absurdity which an architect might happen to present us with, in any house built for himself in any of the great squares of our metropolis?

We cannot resist the temptation of quoting the following observation on St. Peter's at Rome; for, although, from never having seen that famous temple, we are not qualified to decide peremptorily upon the question, we acknowledge ourselves to be satisfied with the reasoning; and believe the Reviewer to be completely in the right.

"On entering St. Peter's, every observer is astonished that its dimensions appear so much less than they really are. This has been attributed to the justness of the proportions of the building, and, strangely enough, has been adduced as a merit. On a very little consideration this must appear a most extraordinary error. If, indeed, it be owing to the proportions of St. Peter's that it appears less than it is, this must be considered as a proof, not that its proportions are exactly what they ought to be, but that there is something wrong about them: for its magnificent dimensions are generally and justly regarded as one fit cause of our admiration, and therefore that must be a defect which conceals their immensity. If, on the other hand, it be a merit, in the proportions of St. Peter's, that they diminish to the eye its real size, then that size must be a defect, and the expense and labour of producing it must have been more than wasted. In truth, however, we doubt altogether the justness of the theory which attributes to the general proportions of a building, unassisted by its darkness or lightness, the power of

diminishing or augmenting the whole magnitude of a building. We think the true cause of the apparent diminution of St. Peter's, in part at least, may be the great magnitude of the numerous statues in the church. These are, in fact, all colossal, and as our eye is accustomed to statues more near the size of life, they serve as a false standard by which we measure the church in which they stand. We suspect, also, that statues of white marble have, from their brilliancy of colour, the appearance of being much nearer to the eye than they really are, which must, of course, diminish their apparent magnitude, and render the scale afforded by them still fallacious."

Art. III. is on the subject of *Early Roman History*. It takes for its themes three German publications,—1. *History of Rome*. By B. G. NIEBUHR. 2 vols. Berlin, 1811, 1812.—2. *An Inquiry into the Early History of the Roman States*. By W. WACHSMUTH. 12mo. Halle, 1819.—3. *Creuzer's Sketch of Roman Antiquities*. Leipzig and Darmstadt, 1824. This is a little more like a review than the generality of the essays before us: that is to say, it refers more frequently to the works enumerated in the title; but it is still an essay (an interesting one we admit), in which the writer affects rather to display his own acquaintance with the general subject, than to analyze the labours of his authors. The essayist does justice to the erudite researches of the German literati. "We have a great deal to learn respecting the literature of Germany," says he; "and there is a great deal in it that is worth our learning." He refutes the idle assertion of Dr. Johnson, that an account of the ancient Romans can only "be drawn from writings that have been long known," and can, therefore, "owe its value only to the language in which it is delivered, and the reflections with which it is accompanied;" points out the neglected sources from which Niebuhr, &c. have drawn, and from which may still be drawn, the materials for correcting the misrepresentations of what we shall venture to call the ethical *fables* of Plutarch, and the elegant romance of Livy, &c.; and throws, himself, no inconsiderable portion of light upon the early (and, generally speaking, much misrepresented) periods of Roman history. There is one part of this subject in particular (a very important one) which, considering the political principles of the Quarterly Reviewers, and considering, also, the unfairness with which, even to the extent

of the grossest misrepresentation, they are in the habit of carrying those principles, even into subjects of ancient literature, we were not a little surprised to find so fully, and so correctly treated: we mean the subject of the Agrarian Laws—which have generally been treated by English writers as a system of plunder, invading the legal hereditary property of the patricians, to swell the popularity and influence of unprincipled demagogues, and gratify the cupidity of the levelling multitude; but which the Quarterly essayist, very correctly and satisfactorily, shews to have been, on the part of the agitators, legal, equitable and constitutional efforts to redeem, from the plundering and usurping patricians, a *part* of that property of the state and people, which, by various means of encroachment and oppression, those patricians had illegally appropriated—or, more properly, had seized, and were still holding by force and by fraudulent connivance, without pretence of title, in direct opposition to the laws of acquisition and inheritance.

It is true, that at the end of all this clear demonstration, there comes a casuistical salvo, or qualification of expediency; and the propriety of *attempting* to do justice to the people (the *issue* of which proved that the nobility had slaves enough, into whose hands they were also ready enough to put arms for the massacre of those who called out for justice) is sagaciously called in question.

“In its principle, therefore, the Agrarian law of Tiberius Gracchus was just and wise; and his proposal to allow a compensation to the occupiers of national lands for the loss of possessions absolutely illegal in their extent, and held, even within the limits fixed by the Licinian law, only during the pleasure of the people, was a concession more liberal than they were strictly entitled to demand. It is another question how far it was politic to bring the measure forward, considering the actual strength of the aristocracy;—the power of the nobility had so long suspended the execution of an Agrarian law in Italy, that they had derived advantage from their own wrong, and seemed to have gained the sanction of time for their encroachments, because they had for so many years prevented the people from questioning them.”

We leave it to the reader to give to these temporizing suggestions whatever weight his sanguine, or his more phlegmatic temperament may assign to them. In the mean time we admit that this whole passage, from p. 72 to 77, contains the best summary, or exposition of the

important subject of the Agrarian Laws that we have ever met with in any *English* work; and as it is much too long for quotation, the reader cannot do better than turn to it in the Review itself. The Reviewer, however, it should be observed by the way, takes a little more credit to himself, in this exposition, than he is entitled to: for if *English* historians, as they call themselves, have been content to follow each other in the beaten path of error in this respect, those of France have not always done the like; and there is really very little in the pages we have been thus commending, but what will be found in *Vertot's Revolutions Romaines*:—a work not any-thing like as much known, except in title, as it deserves; but which is worthy of a familiar and elegant translation (there exists an indifferent one), that it might be an universal school-book, in every seminary in which history is attended to as a branch of liberal education.

Into the long disquisition, Art. IV., on the *Origin of Equitable Jurisdiction*, it would be futile to enter, unless we could afford a long disquisition also. It takes for its basis, or rather its pretence,—1. HAMMOND'S *Digest of Reports in Equity*;—2. JEREMY'S *Analytical Digest of Cases in Common Law and Equity*;—3. FLATHER'S *Supplement to Bridgman's Digested Index of Reported Cases*. It is an article that has more of the pedantic appearance, than of the fidelity of research; and a single instance may expose, at once, its purpose and its worth. The writer informs us that “under the Lancastrian kings, England had changed much more than her ruling dynasty.”—“To the commons *now* belonged the unquestioned right of sharing in the enactment of every law.”

Into the history of the rise, progress and metamorphoses of that thing we call a *House of Commons*, we will not now enter; but if the Quarterly jurist means to persuade us, as the result of his antiquarian researches, that, till the time of the Lancastrians, the *Commons* never had any thing to do with the laws “but to obey them,” we must tell him that he is either grossly ignorant of the more remote periods of our history and institutions, or persuades himself that his readers are so; and that even the documents in the appendix to Lord Lyttleton's *Hist. of Henry II.* (to say nothing of authorities less open to popular access) would furnish satisfactory proofs of a very different statement.



ART. V.—*Travels in South America, during the years 1819-20-21; containing an Account of the present State of Brazil, Buenos Ayres and Chile, by ALEX. CALDCLEUGH, Esq., 2 vols., is a well executed article—equally entertaining and instructive.* If our business were to compile a magazine of quotations, we might find, in the twenty-eight pages devoted to this subject, a fund of interesting materials. But we cannot entirely resist the temptation of referring to some passages in pp. 129—142, that refer to that vital question of humanity and civilization, the toleration of slavery. The former of these presents a striking, and to us a disgraceful contrast, between the condition of the slaves in our islands, and those of the Brazils, where “the negroes are at least not driven to labour with the cart-whip,” and where, if it be not absolutely “to be inferred that they lead an enviable life, nobody can affirm, on seeing them singing and dancing in the streets, that they are wretched.” The second refers to the progress of their emancipation, in Buenos Ayres.

“In the first years of the revolution several thousand negroes were purchased by the state from their owners, to fill up the ranks; and the practice continued to 1822, when it was ordered to be suspended, the stock, by these means, having nearly been exhausted. And as the General Congress, assembled in January 1813, decreed that all children born of slave parents after that time should be free; the number has so far decreased that, according to Mr. Caldcleugh’s information, the proportion is now not greater than one slave to nine freemen.”

In mentioning any circumstance connected with that revolution, it seems an act of injustice to omit the opportunity of recording the obligations, civil, moral and intellectual, due to the secretary, Don Bernardino Rivadavia. But we must haste to the concluding paragraph, on the happy effects of the revolution itself, which it is no small degree of triumph to have the opportunity of quoting from such an authority.

“It was to be expected that the change they have undergone could only be accomplished at the expense of much bloodshed and misery—the result of conflicting opinions, of clashing interests, and ancient attachments. Time and misfortune, however, have soothed down the rancour and asperity of party-spirit, and almost all classes begin to feel the benefits arising from a free and unfettered commerce, and a system of equal justice impartially administered. It may require time to shake

off the inveterate habits of indolence invariably induced by a slave population, and to make the free inhabitants industrious and active; a change, however, which cannot fail of being accelerated by a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, and the influx and example of British settlers in the several states of the South American continent.”

Art. VI. executes justice without mercy upon the Rev. T. F. Dibdin’s Library Companion; or, Young Man’s Guide, and Old Man’s Comfort: upon the wretched affectation of his style—his false facts and his false grammar—his omissions—his perverted partialities (*some of them, at least*)—his injudicious selections and exclusions—his multifarious defects, and his infidelities: the *infidelities* of an Oxford Rev. and an *F. R. S., A. S.!!!* But we have handled Mr. D. and his *misguide* and *discomforter* sufficiently heretofore; and cannot spare, to this bigotted and bulky book-maker, even another half-column: and seeing how he has been commented upon by all parties and from all quarters, we have some hope that he will give up the trade, and call our attention to no more of his orthodox and bibliomantic lucubrations.

In Art. VII. on the *Past and Present State of the Country* (or, according to the title of the book that should have been reviewed, “*The Present State of England, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance; with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France*”) there are many statements worth quoting in a statistical point of view. We select the following for the curious illustration, it seems to present, of an unexpected fact—that, notwithstanding the rapid expansion of the metropolis, the increase of buildings does not quite keep pace with the increase of the population.

“London, including the out-parishes, contained in 1801, 121,229 houses, and 864,845 inhabitants; and in 1821, 164,681 houses, and 1,225,694 inhabitants; so that it would have required no less than twelve thousand additional houses to have brought the proportions between the number of persons and of the houses to the same state at the end as at the beginning of the twenty years.”

With the inductions, however, of the vindicator of all things as they are, we are not always as well satisfied, as with his facts; on the subject of that great blessing, for example, the National Debt.

“As

"As, with the exception," says the Reviewer, "of an annual payment of £600,000, for about sixteen millions owing to foreigners, the whole of the interest on it is paid by one portion to another portion of the same community: though some individuals may be the poorer, an equal number will be the richer in consequence of such payments; and therefore, whatever may be its effect in retarding the progress, it can be of no weight in shaking the evidence of the actual and independent amount of the wealth of the nation."

The politic Reviewer wisely keeps out of view, that the greater portions of these dividends are *received* by an already opulent, or comparatively opulent few; but that the burthen of paying them is thrown upon the whole population, and consequently increases the depression of the many to augment the opulence of a small number. Not, however, that we would countenance the iniquitous projects of those landholders (for they alone would be benefited!) who would abrogate the National Debt, or reduce the interest—that is to say, would reduce the income of the *mortgagee* for the benefit of the *mortgager*. Independently of the injustice of such a procedure, the following facts are sufficient to demonstrate its utter barbarity.

"It appears, that out of 288,473 stockholders, there are 277,594 of various incomes below £400 per annum; and only 10,879 above that sum. We see with much pleasure nearly 140,000 persons with funded incomes under £20 per annum, and nearly 130,000 from £20 to £200."

Now of the 270,000 persons—of the first 140,000 in particular—the receivers of less than one-half, it is true, of the gross amount of these dividends, but who constitute the bulk of the fair, ungambling, unspeculating fund-holders—of the steady, unsuspecting, comparatively, or absolutely poor, but yet most respectable body of the creditors of the state, who, upon the faith of the *Landholders' Government*, have placed their little all within the power of that government!—what, we say—what, in case of an arbitrary reduction of interest, is to become of them? Reduce the £200 a-year holder to £100—the £100 a-year creditor to £50—the £50 to £25—the £20 to £10—the £10 to £5—the poor pittance of £5 to £2. 10s. a-year (and of the two latter descriptions, we have no less than 134,396\*);

\* The computation of 140,000 below £20 a-year must, therefore, be very short of the mark: for, if there be 134,396, not

and what must be their condition?—Nay, make any reduction, be it a half, a third, a fourth, or even less—and what must be the misery entailed upon these 270,000 individuals, or *families*? It is true, the Reviewer is no partizan of this plundering system of reduction—this violation of compact—this payment of a stipulated interest by a sponge; but there are other parts of his argument relative, not only to this question of funded property, but many other matters connected with our *national wealth and prosperity*, in which the classes to whom this 270,000 (the 235,000 who have only from £5 to £50 a-year, in particular,) belong, are not of sufficient consequence to have their cases or interests sufficiently considered.

Art. VIII. *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, though amusing in its extravagance, we must for brevity's sake pass over. It is with great reluctance that we do the same with the only remaining Disquisition (Art. IX.) on *Sacred Poetry*, of which the title-page of *The Star in the East; with other Poems*, by JOSIAH CONDER, is taken as the text. On this subject, in the handling of which, we think, we trace the pen of our redoubted Laureate—the imaginary successor to the wreath of Spenser [by whom such wreath was never worn!]  
—we should have liked to meet the antagonist on open ground: for in it there is much that we cannot but regard as the cant of false religion, and very perverted taste. But our sentiments upon this have been manifested already in another head department. We satisfy ourselves therefore with the mere declaration, that we are not of that description of critics who can admit, that tameness, vapidness, or nonsense, may pass for poetry, if it does but affect to be devotional—or that religion, of all subjects in the world, is a fit theme for the dilution of poetic mediocrity.

exceeding £10 a-year, and 101,274 (as appears) between £10 and £50, it would be strange, if only 5,694 of these were claimants of between £10 and £20 a-year.

#### EPIGRAM.

SAYS consequential Ned, who felt unwell,  
When ask'd the cause of his complaint to tell,  
"I live too high."—And Ned the truth  
declares—

He has his lodging up five pair of stairs.

ENORT.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## HOW TO MAKE NEGUS.

## A TALE FOR GOOD FELLOWS.

As different tempers urge, experience says,  
Men seek the self-same end by different  
ways;

Some take in knowledge at a bird's-eye view,  
And some, with reptile pace, the task pursue;  
One grasps by force, what others filch by  
guile;

This, creeps beneath; and that, o'erleaps  
the stile.

Lost in a labyrinth, lo! Sir Prudence strays—  
Thrifs, and re-thrifs, with cautious step,  
the maze;

Marks every winding, every turning tries,  
With feet slow-moving and observant eyes;  
Day after day the elaborate scheme pursues;  
And, often failing, still, as oft, renews  
The patient toil.

Not so, Sir Ardent: he, adventurous knight!  
(Impatient of such slow turmoil,—  
And heedless where he next may light,  
So he escape the present thrall)  
Gives passion rein; and, main and might,  
Breaks thro' the hedge, or scales the wall.

In common life, 'tis just the same:  
One acts by whim, and one by rule.  
Give this but fish, and flesh, and game,  
He matters not the table's form;  
But, "Bless our meat!" he briefly cries,  
And knife and fork and spoon he plies,  
And tucks it in while it is warm.  
His neighbour, bred in Order's school,  
For form, and state, and method wishes:  
Looks to the figure of the dishes;  
Nor Haunch nor Pasty can enjoy  
If but one platter stand awry.

These all, at length, in order set—  
When stomachs yearn and mouths all water,  
He still must keep us on the fret,  
And, giving hungry guests no quarter,  
With clasping hands and eyes uproll'd,  
Say a long grace till dinner's cold.  
Two neighbours of like different classes,  
By chance sat jingling o'er their glasses:—  
Mirth-lover one, the soul of whim,—  
His comrades call him merry *Jim*;  
And Nottingham, in floods of ale,—  
Has oft exulted o'er his tale;

While quaint conceits and merry mockings,  
Were knit as close as yarn in stockings.

The other (friend to early dozing)  
Had a small talent too—at prosing;  
And, as he thought no tongue could tell,  
Like his, the rules for living well,

Or had the means, so true and ample,  
To illustrate these by home example,—

His wit was seiz'd with usual labour,  
And caught the button of his neighbour;

Then, with deliberate phrase, proceeded  
To tell how hour to hour succeeded;

What occupation fill'd each season,  
(Nor 'scaped one fact without its reason,

That, footman-like, in liveried comment,  
Follow'd the lordly thing of moment!)

How every morn he rose at seven,—  
Because 'tis good to rise betimes;

MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

How went to bed at just eleven,—  
As punctual as the parish chimes;  
Which stocking first on's leg he drew;  
What slipper wore to save his shoe;  
Who made his smallclothes; and what stuff  
Of sober durance screen'd his buff;  
When he walk'd forth—on what occasions—  
Vocations what, and avocations.

Then every meal, in order due,  
He took; and pros'd the process thro'.  
So leisurely—you might have eat,  
While he in words carv'd o'er his meat.

Well—deem the breakfast, lunch and dinner  
Fairly rehears'd; and think, ye winner,  
You are not forc'd to hear or see

His measur'd spoonfuls of Bohea,  
With cream, with sugar, and oration  
Against vile Green's concatenation.

You deem the hour of trial past:

For supper is dismiss'd at last.

What more (for still he holds the button)

Must our imprison'd wag be put on?

The Negus, Sir—his nightly draught,

Must in descriptive stream be quaff;

And this, if simple truth content ye,

We'll in the speaker's words present ye,

Unalter'd, save by a sort of chime

We tag to 't, in our hobbling rhyme.

"Now, Sir, I hold it past a question,

That, just to help the weak digestion,

And further healthful chyle's secretion,

When stomach verges to repletion,

And to provoke a cheerful mood,

Some gentle stimulant is good;

And best (if't be not made too stout)

Good red-wine-negus, past all doubt:

And so, I take each night, do you see?

Just one pint tumbler—two to three.

But Negus, as Sam Soakwell says,

Is manufactur'd various ways:

Not all whom Fortune (past dispute)

Has blest with sugar, wine, and fruit,

Know how to use them, and concoct

The bounties from her urn unlock'd.

Some put the wine first—some the water;—

Some take no note about the matter,

But water, syrup, lemon, wine,

As 'twere by huddling chance, combine;

And brew, as natural 'tis enough,

Too mawkish now, and now too rough.

Not so with me—for always I

For every *thus* have still my *why*:

And so—my good pint glass I take,

And thus the choice potation make—

First take of sugar lumps just three,

Then squeeze my lemon—not too free;

Tea-spoonfuls three, of water, then

I add: then taste—and squeeze again,

Till, in proportion due, I find

The acid and the sweet combin'd.

This once achiev'd, from self-same glass,

Water and wine alternate pass;

A bumper each; remembering still,

After each second turn, to fill

One water extra, till it swim

Eighth of an inch below the brim.

Next, Sir, I grate a little peel;

Some

3 K

Some nutmeg, too;—but not a deal:—  
For nutmeg, says old Doctor Blither,  
Is very apt to hurt the liver.

Thus having blended each ingredient,  
Nine times to stir I hold expedient;  
Then, glass in hand, I stretch my feet,  
And resting cheerly in my seat,  
I sip, and smoke, and sip at leisure.  
Now, is not this a life of pleasure?"

"Pleasure," yawns Jim; yet smil'd to find,  
The button had been left behind;—

"Such pleasure as, I vow to God,  
Transports one—to the land of Nod!  
And yet—the negus to your feast  
Was welcome *epilogue*, at least.

But for my negus I've a way  
Of making saves much dull delay:  
I never ounce and gill my pleasures,  
With algebraics, weights and measures;  
Nice calculations always set me yawning:  
So, as in shorter reckonings I delight,  
I take my cheerful bottle over night,  
And pour some tea upon it in the morning."

J. T.

This dialogue is, in all essentials, a record, not an invention; the conclusion, especially, as literal as rhyme would permit; the two last lines *verbatim*. Some years ago the repartee was rife in the mouths of all the "good fellows" of Nottingham. It should be added, however, for the moral's sake, that Jim's mode of *negus-making*, if it made his life a merry one, made it also a short one. Nobody had any doubt how it was that the undertaker and the sexton were put so early into requisition.

## SONNET.

## TO THE DAISY.

Thou little star of Nature, peeping forth  
From some lone hillock's bounds, or sward's  
rude green!

Picture of true Humility, when worth  
Quits, for more temperate haunts, "life's  
feverish scene;"

Picture of Beauty, when, in pastoral dell,  
She shuns th' insidious fopling's flaring eye;  
Picture of Genius, who, in rustic cell  
Retir'd, with study softens poverty;  
Picture of Man—were it but own'd by  
Man—

In the flush'd pride of fresh virility!  
Whose life, like thine, is but a transient span,  
Expos'd to every blight of chance, like thee:  
And oft, while infancy's sweet bud is smiling,  
Comes the rude gatherer Death, the promis'd  
bloom despoiling.

ENORT.

## THE GAIETIES OF GENIUS.

Hast ever known what 'tis to smile  
With anguish at thy heart?

To scatter mirth around, the while  
In-writh'd the festering smart?

Hast ever known, with thought oppress'd,  
To feel the fancy rise?—

A darksome dungeon in thy breast—  
Thy spirit in the skies!

Hast ever known to act a joy,  
Yet never taste the cheer?

The sparkle in thine outward eye—  
Veiling the stifled tear.

Hast ever felt thy bosom swell,  
As with the autumn storm,  
While every accent seem'd to tell  
Of spring-tide visions warm?

Hast listen'd to the soothing voice  
Of music breathing round,  
That bade the list'ning ear rejoice;—  
The soul in torpor bound?

Hast known, when every conscious sense  
Confess'd the present charm  
That should to memory's wound dispense  
The health-restoring balm,—  
Yet felt the lurking sickness there,  
The sense could not allay?—  
A pang that Fancy would not share,  
Yet could not chase away?

Oh! there are griefs that silent prey  
Upon the vital part,  
While the proud spirit feigns the lay—  
That hides, not speaks the heart.

J. T.

## LONELINESS.

It is not good to be alone.  
The voice of love, how sweet the tone!  
The smile of friendship's face sincere,  
With hand, and lip, and heart—how dear!  
Converse awakens thought, and brings  
Music on memory's social wings.  
The bird, the ant, the lamb and bee  
Are soothed by kindred minstrelsy.  
When rays descend, the flowers arise,  
And, blushing, meet them from the skies.  
Cells are for silence and despair,  
Mountains for bleak and gelid air;  
But man thrives best in cultur'd ground,  
With radiant eyes and shapes around.  
The hedge-row claims its rose—the sky,  
Its star—the true heart, sympathy,  
Which solitude congeals to stone.  
Man is not born to live alone.

Islington, 1825.

P.

## SONNET.

## CONTENT.

FORTUNE's more partial smiles let others  
share;

Her liberal gifts tho' she withhold from  
me,

I only ask some humble dwelling, where,  
O mild Content, I may, collegued with thee,  
Life's calm enjoy, at distance from the  
crowd,

Placed on some verdant heath, or hillock's  
side;

Nor envy those, the great and pamp'rd  
proud,

Who swell prosperity's superfluous tide.  
There, O Content, my wishes to complete,  
Grant me, as light'ners of my daily toil,  
The lisp of rose-lip'd innocents, and sweet  
Domestic halos of loved woman's smile.  
Grant these—the monarch's gorgeous diadem  
Boasts not the lustre of so rich a gem.

ENORT.

Bread-street, Cheapside.



## SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

**ANTHROPOLOGY.**—Oil, in the serum of human blood, has again been detected by Dr. Traill. In this case, too, as in those in which the Doctor had previously made this remark, the patient was habitually addicted to an excessive and incautious use of spirituous liquors. This fact suggests curious speculations on the connexion between intemperance and the remarkable *spontaneous combustion of the human body*.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

**Temperature of Man.**—Dr. J. Davy has detailed his very curious and interesting experiments in the 26th number of Jameson's *Ed. Phil. Journal*. We wish that our space would allow us to give even a brief outline of his researches herein; it could not fail of being highly interesting, but we must confine ourselves to the results, which will be given in a future number, and, at present, only direct the attention of our curious and scientific readers to pp. 300, vol. xiii. &c. of that valuable work.

**Phosphor in Potatoes.**—Lichtenberg tells us, that an officer on guard, at Strasburg, on 7th January, 1825, passing the barrack-room, was alarmed at seeing a light there, which, being strictly forbidden, occasioned a suspicion of fire. On entering the apartment, he found the soldiers sitting up in bed, admiring and reading by a beautiful light, which proceeded from potatoes in a state of incipient putrefaction.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

**Paper for Draughtsmen.**—Mr. Couder has invented a new method of adapting paper, and some sorts of stuffs, to the limner's use, whether he (the artist) employ oil or water colours—which is thus described:—

Some *gum adragant*, being reduced to a powder, must be dissolved quickly in a glazed earthen vessel, containing a sufficiency of cold water to give it the consistency of a jelly, while it is well worked with a wooden spatula to free it from lumps. Paper, &c. upon which this composition is gently and smoothly spread with a pencil or brush, and dried before the fire, will receive colours, mixed in either manner; but water colours should likewise be mixed with a solution of the above gum. This preparation will take any colour, except ink. If it be wished to retouch any part of the drawing, it should be washed with a sponge, piece of clean linen rag, or a pencil, containing some of this mixture; and the part, if small, will quickly rise and appear as if fresh painted.

**Properties of Lithia.**—This substance forms a salt, with muriatic acid, which is easy of fusion—deliquesces with surprising rapidity, and dissolves in alcohol. It forms,

with sulphuric acid, a neutral sulphate, which readily fuses, and, in water, dissolves completely. Acetic acid combines with it, and the resulting acetate is deliquescent. While the solution evaporates, it becomes tenacious, and, when quite dry, very brittle. When the acetate is ignited, a carbonate is left, which has decided alkaline properties,—dissolves with difficulty in water, fuses with great readiness, and, on cooling, shoots into a crystalline mass; when fused on platinum, it stains its surface.

**Fire-proof Wood.**—Much alarm has been excited by the frequency and destructiveness of fires, of late, not only in the metropolis, but round about the realm, in town and country, in hamlet and in village, and on continent as in island. We believe that the introduction of *cast-iron* into use in, what may be called, domestic architecture, in England at least, will have a beneficial effect in quelling this evil, partially at any rate; but still we would offer to the consideration of our readers a composition, said to have been discovered by Dr. FUCHS, Member of the Academy of Science at Munich, whereby wood is rendered incombustible; the composition is made of granulated earth, which has been previously well-washed in a solution of caustic alkali, and cleared from every heterogeneous matter; this mixture, which is not decomposed by either fire or water, being spread on the wood, forms a kind of vitreous coat, which is also proof against each of these opposing elements. The building committee of the royal theatre, in that city, has made two public experiments on small buildings, six or eight feet long, and of a proportionate height: one covered with the composition, the other left as usual,—the fire was kindled in each equally: that not covered with the composition was quickly consumed, the other remained perfect and entire. The cost of this process is trifling—only about 20d. per 100 square feet. The theatre has been submitted to the process, containing nearly 400,000 square feet. The late Earl Stanhope made some very successful experiments of the kind—he coated a building with a mixture of sand and glue, which proved completely fire-proof.

**Tenacity of Chain Bridges.**—Several curious speculations, and arguments and experiments, as to the adaptation of iron, in this particular, have been maintained,—the following details have appeared in the *Annales des Mines*; the apparatus, contrived for the purpose, being acted upon by a hydraulic press. The best iron tried, supported, without breaking, 26 tons per square inch; but the bars began to elongate



gate when two-thirds of the power had been applied, and this became more and more sensible, apparently in a geometrical ratio with the arithmetical increment. The worst iron tried, gave way under the application of 14 tons to the square inch; and did not elongate materially before the burst: four bars of metal of a medium quality being forged together, an iron was obtained which did not begin to lengthen until 16 tons had been applied, supporting 24 tons weight, without breaking.

These results being allowed as sufficient data, a committee, appointed for the purpose, decided that the thickness of chains in suspension bridges, should be so calculated, that the maximum weight should not exceed 8 tons per square inch of the sectional surface, and that, before use, they should be subjected to a proof-weight of 16 tons per square inch, bearing it without sensible elongation.

*Ancient Roman Glass.*—A fragment, which was disintegrated into thin plates to such a degree as to fall into small leaves, like *Mica*, when broken, pressed, or scraped, has been analyzed by Dr. Rudolph Brandes, and found to contain silica, soda, oxide of lead, of manganese, and of iron, lime, and alumina. The silica formed about two-thirds of the mass; which had been so far acted upon, by water and other agents, as to have lost its transparency except towards the centre. The colour was milky white, with a blueish cast; in some parts lustrous like gold.

*Psittacidae.*—Barron Field, Esq., late chief-judge in New South Wales, has made a beautiful addition to the Ornithology of Australia, which, in just acknowledgment, is called *PSITTACUS FIELDII*. It is thus described:—general colour, green; head chestnut-brown; wings, beneath, black; under wing-covers cerulean blue; tail rounded. In size rather larger than the Ceram Lery: bill comparatively thick and strong; upper mandible slightly sulcated down the middle of the culmers; under mandible longer than deep; gonix ascending; tip thick and obtuse, as in the short-tailed parrots of the New World; under part obsoletely triangulated; cere entirely naked, and nostrils very large and round: upper plumage of a rich changeable grass-green, in some lights tinged with golden yellow, and in others with brown; under plumage paler, and more inclined to yellow; quills, on the outer surface, dark green, on the inner dusky black; second and third slightly longer than first quill: tail, moderate length, and feathers ovately or obtusely pointed; colour above, green; interior yellowish, which tint is predominant on the lower surface. The tarsi are black and short.

*Distance to which Sand and minutely-divided Matter may be carried by Wind.*—On the morning of the 19th of January last,

Mr. Forbes, on board the *Clyde East-Indiaman*, bound to London, in lat.  $10^{\circ} 40'$  N. and long.  $27^{\circ} 41'$  W., about 600 miles from the coast of Africa, was surprised to find the sails covered with a brownish sand, the particles of which, being examined by a microscope, appeared extremely minute. At two P.M., the same day, some of the sails being unbent, clouds of dust escaped from them on their flapping against the masts. During the night, the wind had blown fresh N.E. by E., and the nearest land to windward was that part of the African coast lying between Cape de Verd and the river Gambia. May not the seeds of many plants, found in remote and newly-formed islands, have been thus conveyed?

In FRANCE, HOLLAND, and AUSTRIA, the comb-makers and horn-turners use the clippings of horn and tortoise-shell skins for snuff-boxes, powder-horns, and other curious and handsome toys. They first soften the material in boiling water, so as to be able to press it in iron moulds, and, by means of heat, form it into a mass. The degree of heat must be determined by experience, but must be stronger for horn-clippings than for shell-skins: it must, however, not be too powerful, for fear of scorching the horn or shell; and care must be taken not to touch them, either with the fingers, or any animal or greasy substance, as that would prevent their perfect joining. Wooden implements should be used at the fire, or in conveying the horn or shell to the moulds.

A patent, it is said, has been solicited on the part of T. Steele, Esq., M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for some very important improvements in the construction and use of the Diving-Bell. This improvement, we hear, particularly attaches to the descent of an engineer, who may remain at any depth beneath the water, and unincommoded by the pressure of condensed air, may work with increased safety and effect, maintaining uninterrupted communication with those above, by means of conversation. Mr. S. has thus invented a plan which will effectually supersede the imperfect and insecure method of signals, made by repeated strokes of a hammer. The same gentleman has, by the employment of optical principles, formed an instrument for the illumination of bodies under water; and also has improved the method of detaching men from the bell.

Mr. W. H. James has also invented an improved apparatus for men obliged to work under water. A hood or helmet is fixed upon the shoulders, and rendered air and water-tight; and a vessel of condensed air is to be carried behind the man, whence he is to inspire pure air, by means of valves to be worked by a lever, somewhat in the manner of the bellows of a bagpipe.

*Smell of Hydrogen Gas.*—This gas, obtained



tained by the solution of iron in sulphuric acid, being made to pass into pure alcohol, nearly loses its smell. Water, added to the alcohol, renders it milky, and, after some hours, a volatile oil separates, which is the cause of the smell. But an amalgam of potassium being mixed with pure water, the gas is obtained without smell; if an acid, or sal-ammoniac, be added to the water to accelerate the development of the gas, it will partake of the smell, during the solution of zinc in weak sulphuric acid.—*Ann. de Chim.*

**Thermometrical.**—M. Arago, in an article in the “*Annales de Physiques*,” discusses the question of the temperature of the globe at its surface, and arrives at the conclusion, that in Europe generally, and particularly in France, the winters have, for centuries, been as cold as now. This opinion is grounded on the fact of the frequent notices of the freezing of rivers and seas, at very remote dates. Having given a table of the extremes observed in the temperature of Paris, M. A. gives the observations of Captains Parry and Franklin, and the dates of the natural congelation of Mercury, together with tables of the maximum temperatures on land and on the open sea. His contemporary, M. le Baron Fourier, has published a memoir, which induces the Editors of the “*Bulletin Universel*” to congratulate themselves at being able to support, by learned mathematical theories, which are only the expression of observed facts, the opinion they have long maintained of the depression of the temperature of the earth’s surface—a change to which has been attributed the modifications which life has undergone, proclaiming an inevitable return to the principal geological principles of Count Buffon. According to the learned Baron, the heat of the earth arises from three sources:—1st. The solar rays; the inequality of the distribution of which occasions the diversity of climates:—2nd. The earth partakes of the common temperature of the planetary spaces, being exposed to the irradiation of the stars, which surround the solar system:—3d. It has preserved, in the interior of its mass, a part of the heat it contained, when the planets were originally formed. These three causes, and the resulting phenomena, are examined separately: and M. F. says, the opinion, that internal fire has caused the continual recurrence of great phenomena, has been constantly received. The form of the terrestrial spheroid, the regular disposition of the strata manifested by *pendulum observations*, the density and depth of these, and many other considerations concur to prove, that intense heat has penetrated the globe throughout. This heat has been dissipated by irradiation into surrounding space, the temperature of which is below that of freezing water. The law of refrigeration, mathematically expressed, shows that the original heat, contained in a spher-

ical mass, of dimensions equal to the earth’s, diminishes much more rapidly at the surface than at the parts situated at a great depth below it. These long preserve a large portion of heat; and calculation shows, that the results have not been misapprehended: hence, adds our author, having shewn that the heat *increases* (by indubitable laws) as the depth,—it is easy to conclude, that the increase of temperature, in direction of the depth, cannot result from the prolonged action of the sun’s rays: this heat is accumulated in the interior of the globe, but its progress has now almost ceased; for if it continued, we should observe the increase in a directly contrary direction. The higher temperature of the deeper bed is therefore attributable to internal constant, or variable heat. Hence, the temperature of the earth’s surface is higher than would arise from the influence of the sun’s rays only. But this has become almost insensible; and we are only assured of the fact by mathematical relations of measure and excess: for the various observations of the earth’s figure being attentively examined, according to the principles of the Dynamic theories, we cannot longer doubt that this our planet received a very elevated temperature at its formation, while, on the other hand, thermometrical observations clearly show that the actual distribution of heat, on the earth’s surface, is precisely what would have taken place, that having been the case, and the globe, since, been constantly cooling.—*Bulletin Universel.*

**Barometer.**—Baron Humboldt has constructed a set of tables to show the horary vibrations of this instrument, from the level of the sea to the height of 1,400 toises, about 8,952 feet.

**Venus**, when viewed through a telescope, is rarely seen to shine with a full face, but, like the moon, increasing, decreasing, horned, gibbous, &c.: her illuminated part being constantly turned toward the sun, or directed toward the east, when a morning, and toward the west, when an evening star. These phases of Venus were first discovered by Galileo; who thus fulfilled the prediction of Copernicus: for when this excellent astronomer revived the ancient Pythagorean system, asserting that the earth and planets moved round the sun, it was objected that, in such a case, the phases of Venus should resemble those of the moon; to which Copernicus replied, that, some time or other, that resemblance would be found. Galileo sent an account of the discovery of these phases, in a letter, written from Florence in 1611, to William de Medicis, the duke of Tuscany’s ambassador at Prague, desiring him to communicate it to Kepler. The letter is extant in the preface to Kepler’s *Dioptrics*, and a translation of it in Smith’s *Optics*. Having recited the observations he had made, he adds,



adds, "We have hence the most certain, sensible decision and demonstration of two grand questions, which have, to this day, been doubtful and disputed among the greatest masters of reason in the world. One is, that the planets, in their own nature, are opaque, attributing to Mercury what we have seen in Venus: and the other is, that Venus necessarily moves round the Sun; as also Mercury and the other planets; a thing well believed indeed by Pythagoras, Copernicus, Kepler and myself, but never yet proved, as now it is by ocular inspection on Venus." Cassini and Campani, in the years 1665 and 1666, both discovered spots in the face of Venus: the former ascertained her motion about her axis; concluding that this revolution was performed in less than a day; or, at least, that the bright spot which he observed, finished its period, either by revolution or libration, in about twenty-three hours. And Lahire, in 1690, through a telescope of sixteen feet, also observed spots. In 1726, 1727, 1728, Signor Bianchini, at Rome, with Campani's glasses, discovered several dark spots, of which he gave an account and a representation, in his book entitled *Hesperii et Phosphori Nova Phenomena*. Cassini the son, though he admits the accuracy of Bianchini's observations, disputes the conclusion drawn from them, and finally observes, that if we suppose the period of the rotation of Venus to be twenty-three hours twenty minutes, it agrees equally well with the observations both of his father and Bianchini; but that, otherwise, his father's observations must be rejected as of no consequence. In *Phil. Trans.* 1792, are published the results of a course of observations on the planet Venus, begun in 1780, by M. Schroeter, of Lilienthal, Bremen: from which it is inferred that Venus has an atmosphere similar to that of our earth, but far more dense than that of the moon; that her diurnal period is probably much longer than that of other planets; and that her mountains are five or six times as high as those of the earth. Dr. Herschel too, between the years 1777 and 1793, made a long series of observations on this planet. The results are—that the planet revolves about her axis, but the time is uncertain: that the position of the axis is also uncertain: that the planet's atmosphere is very considerable: that there are probably hills and inequalities, of which he has not been able to see much, owing perhaps to the density of the atmosphere: and that the apparent diameter of Venus, at mean distance from the earth, is  $18''79'''$ ; whence it appears, that this planet is somewhat larger, instead of being less than the earth. Sometimes Venus is seen in the disk of the sun, in form of a round dark spot. This appearance, called a transit, happens but seldom; viz. when the earth is about her nodes at the time of her inferior conjunction. One of these transits was seen,

in England, in 1639, by Mr. Horrox and Mr. Crabtree; and two in the last century, viz. one on June 6, 1761, the other in June 1769. Another will not happen till 1874. In 1672 and 1686, Cassini, with a telescope of thirty-four feet, thought he saw a satellite move round this planet, at the distance of about three-fifths of her diameter. It had the same phases as Venus, but without any well-defined form; and its diameter scarcely exceeded one-fourth of her diameter. Dr. Gregory and others support this observation; and suppose that the reason why it is not more frequently seen, is the unfitness of the planet's surface to reflect the rays of the sun's light, as is the case in the spots of the moon.

*Pectic Acid*, lately so named by M. H. Braconnot, exists, mostly in the form of a jelly, in the roots and other parts of most vegetables: the pectate of potash (composed of eighty-five acid, and fifteen potash), as prepared from the roots of turnips, dissolved in warm water, in which sugar was then copiously dissolved, and on the addition of a very small quantity of the acid, in an instant afterwards, the whole became a trembling gelatinous mass, weighing 300 times the weight of salt dissolved. In this way, says M. B., the confectioner may cheaply prepare aromatic jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless, and very agreeable to the taste and sight.—*Ann. de Chim.* vol. 28.

*Bi-carburet of Hydrogen*, a new substance, has been discovered and separated by Mr. Faraday, from a colourless fluid, lighter than water, which, in considerable quantities, forms in the bottoms of the vessels in which the Portable Oil-Gas Company compress the gas for filling their lamps. The new substance, in its liquid form, between  $42^{\circ}$  and  $86^{\circ}$  Fahr., is composed of two atoms of carbon and one of hydrogen. When in the state of vapour, six atoms of carbon and three of hydrogen are present to form one volume, of thirty-nine times the specific gravity of hydrogen. Below  $42^{\circ}$  of temperature, it is a solid body, forming dendritical transparent crystals: at  $0^{\circ}$ , it has the whiteness and hardness, nearly, of loaf-sugar.

*Emetic Tartar*, as usually sold by the druggists, in powder, is found to be adulterated to the extent of ten per cent. at the least, by tartrate of lime, and super-tartrate of potash: and medical practitioners are earnestly recommended to use only the crystals of emetic tartar, in preparing antimonial wine, or other medicines.

*Perpetual Motion*.—M. Jean Prève, of Marseilles, has announced a machine of his invention, which preserves and communicates a perpetual motion. This is, at least, the hundredth discovery of a similar nature that has been proclaimed within our recollection.



## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## DOMESTIC.

**WESTERN Literary and Scientific Institution.**—A meeting was held, at the Freemasons' Hall, on the evening of the 10th of November, for the purpose of carrying into effect a society under the above title. The design was ably supported by speeches from H. Drummond, Esq. (who was in the chair), Sir J. Paul, Messrs. T. Campbell, M. J. Wright, J. C. Hobhouse, Brougham, Drs. Birkbeck and Gilchrist, and others. It was stated that the object was to establish a Public Library, Reading Rooms, and Scientific Lectures, for the use of those engaged in professional or commercial pursuits; and a series of resolutions to such end were agreed upon.

**Society of Physicians.**—A meeting of the Society of Physicians of the United Kingdom was holden, November the 2d, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Birkbeck; Treasurer, Dr. Clutterbuck; Secretary, Dr. Shearman. It was also resolved, that communications, whether from members or others, addressed to the secretary, should be submitted to the consideration of the society, and the most interesting and important of them be selected for publication as soon as sufficient materials should be collected to form a volume.

## FOREIGN.

## ITALY—TUSCANY.

The Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Arts, in the city of Leghorn, last year (1824) proposed a prize for the solution of the following problem:

1st. To determine the Influence, useful or hurtful, of different States of Memory on Human Understanding, and its Utilities with regard to the other Faculties.

2d. To shew by what Educational Means the Memory may be developed and strengthened in Youth.

3d. To seek, by what other Methods, in

the after-ages of Man, a defective Memory may be corrected, whether resulting from imperfect Organization, or from Accident or Disease.

4th. To examine what particular result may be hoped for, consequent of the doctrine of the Association of Ideas, considered as it actually obtains, and in the state of progress of which it appears susceptible.

## FRANCE.

**School of Arts and Trades, at Chalons: Marne.**—The annual solemnity of the distribution of prizes had been held; nearly 200 persons (mostly pupils of the institution) were rewarded; the plan of this useful establishment combines instruction in the practical branches of trade, in the theoretical measurements of philosophy, and in the ornamental graces of the fine arts.

## CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on the 22d of March, Mr. Moorcroft, now on his travels, presented several packages of seeds, being wild pear, swamp onion, shingtik, choosta roorora, chee kus, to chan, red wilding apple, nus toogshoor, small sweet apple, red and white crab apple, white kussora, apricot, melon, buck wheat, lucerne, prangos, saffron, &c. &c.—Dr. Lamb presented a quantity of coffee, produced upon his estate at Dacca, for which he received the appointed prize.

## BERLIN.

The last sitting of the academy, in this city, was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of M. G. de Humboldt, brother to the celebrated traveller and naturalist, Baron de Humboldt, who read a translation of parts of the Bhagavid Gita (in verse); and by adding some strictures on Greek and Hindoo metaphysics, this learned translator of Pindar and of Sophocles shewed himself equally master of the mysteries of the Celtic, Sanscrit and primitive idioms of the world.

## PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To WILLIAM CHURCH, of Birmingham, for his *Invention of certain Improvements in Machinery in Printing.*—19th Feb. 1824.

**THESE** improvements in machinery for printing consist in variations, additions and modifications of an apparatus for printing, described in the specification of a patent, &c., granted 21st of March 1822. The improvements are embraced under the following heads:—1st. A method of adjusting and fixing the form of types upon the table, and of removing the same, and re-

placing other forms of types with great expedition:—2dly. Adapting a stationary surface, upon which the paper intended to be printed is laid and adjusted, ready to be drawn off on the frisket:—3dly. A mode of obtaining register with perfect accuracy:—4thly. The means and apparatus employed for confining the sheet of paper upon the frisket:—5thly. An interrupted gear motion, or mechanical contrivance to effect a reciprocating action, by which certain parts of the machinery are continuing



continuing their progress:—6thly. The mode of taking off the sheet of paper after it has been printed, and delivering the sheets in succession with perfect regularity; and, 7thly. Regulating at pleasure the quantity of ink communicated to the distributing roller. A printing press, in operation, upon this improved principle, which gives impressions equal to the best work of the most approved printing presses, will, even when working under the disadvantage of inexperienced hands, print at the rate of 1,800 sheets per hour; and there cannot be the least doubt that, under favourable circumstances, three thousand impressions might be struck off, without, in any degree, straining the machinery, and that these would be of a superior order. The machine is worked by one man, who turns the fly-wheel, and two boys, who lay on the sheets of paper; and the inking of the types, the running-in of the frisket, rising and falling of the table, and the form to produce the impression, and the delivery of the printed sheets into a heap, above the press, are all done by the evolutions of the mechanism, which is so substantial in all its parts, that there is little risk of its derangement; and the movements are so smooth, that its action would scarcely be perceived in an adjoining room, or at a few yards distance. In such a printing press, a very ingenious contrivance has been discovered, by which is obtained an interrupted rotatory motion, believed to be perfectly new in mechanics, and capable of being applied to a great variety of machines, besides those employed for printing—which, upon rotatory principles, are designed to work by the power of steam or water.

*To GEORGE BARLOW, of the New Road, for his new invented Method of Bleaching, Clarifying, and Improving the Quality and Colour of Sugars known by the name of Bastards and Piece Sugars.*  
—15th March 1825.

The syrup extracted from the cane, in the West-Indies, is boiled to a consistency; which produces that crystallized article called Muscovado sugar (the superior quality of moist sugar), the runnings from which are the West-Indian molasses, sent to Europe in puncheons. This, when boiled here, produces the brown sugar called in the trade—bastards. The ordinary mode of making bastard sugar is, by boiling the residuum in pans or coppers, till the aqueous parts are, in a measure, evaporated. The liquor is afterwards poured by means of ladles into earthen moulds, when the remainder descends to the bottom of the vessel, and leaves the sugar above in a crystallized state: after a day or two, the apex of the moulds is opened, and the molasses allowed to run into a pot, leaving only the crystals of sugar in the mould,

which, in that state, is called bastard sugar: to clarify and bleach this sugar, the tops of the mould are coated with a solution of clay in water, and, as the water descends from the clay, through the sugar (which usually takes about a week), the colouring matter is absorbed by it, and passes off in a state of thick brown syrup, or molasses at bottom, leaving the sugar above considerably whitened: but, in this process, a portion of the sugar itself is dissolved, and taken up by the water, which produces a reduction of quantity; and the syrup, or molasses, which runs from the moulds being sold at a small price, causes a considerable loss to the maker. To obviate this objection, in the ordinary process, and save that portion of sugar which usually descends into the molasses, the present invention is proposed: which consists in employing a quantity of molasses, in the state in which that article is received from the West-Indies, as a bleaching material, instead of clay and water. The bastard sugar being in a crystallized state in the mould, as above described, with the colouring matter in it, it is proposed to pour upon the top of the bastard in the mould a quantity of the West-Indian molasses, when, after a few hours, it will have passed through the mass, and have carried the colouring matter with it, without reducing the quantity of crystallized sugar in the mould. If the molasses should happen to be too thick for the purpose, they may be reduced by the addition of a quantity of water—experience alone can determine the suitable thickness.

*To H. MAUDSLEY and J. FIELD, of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, for their Invention of a Method and Apparatus for continually Changing the Water used in Boilers, for Penetrating Steam, by the means of which the Deposition of Salt and other Earthy Substances contained in the Water is prevented; at the same time, the Heat is retained, Fuel saved, and the Boilers rendered more lasting.*—14th October 1824.

This newly invented apparatus is particularly adapted for the boilers of steam vessels, where salt water is used for the production of the steam, as the deposition on the bottom and sides of the boilers renders them extremely liable to injury from the action of fire. It has hitherto been necessary to change sea water, when employed in the boilers of steam engines, every fifty or sixty hours; but it appears, from the experiments of the patentees, that from twenty to thirty per cent. of the quantity evaporated being taken out, the water is thus restrained within a degree of saltiness from which no practical evil can result, however long the boiling be continued. The proposition, therefore, is to effect a continual changing and refreshing of the water



water in the boiler, by constantly drawing out a quantity of the super-saturated brine, and introducing other water to supply its place, as well as of *that* which has evaporated, by which means the water in the boiler can never exceed a certain degree of saturation. The machine recommended to be used to effect this, is a small pump with a loaded discharge valve, worked by the engine, and so proportioned, as to draw, from the lowest part of the boiler, the quantity required; and, whether it be worked quickly or slowly, the quantity withdrawn bears the same proportion to the quantity left in; and, however long the engine may be worked, the saltness of the water can never be increased. Thus, the evils to which, in this respect, steam vessels have hitherto been subject on long voyages, being obliged to stop and refill the boilers every fifty or sixty hours, or incur the risk of injury to the boilers, are avoided, and also great waste of fuel, during the latter part of the time. Another part of the invention arrests the heat contained in the rejected water, and returns it to the boilers. This is effected by running the hot brine into a vessel, and passing the supply-water through a system of pipes immersed in the vessel, containing the hot brine, and surrounded by it in the same way as refrigerators are made to act upon worts; thus compensating, in a great degree, for the loss of heat which would otherwise be sustained by removing a portion of the hot, and introducing cold water.

To T. MAGRATH, of Dublin, for his new invented and improved Apparatus for conducting and containing Water and other Fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of Frost.—11th January 1825.

The improvement herein proposed, consists in coating the pipes or other vessels employed with pulverized charcoal or some such imperfect conductor of heat; when the water, being surrounded and excluded from the action of the atmosphere; its caloric cannot be abstracted, because of the non-conducting properties of the coating; it is therefore prevented from freezing, and is preserved in its fluid state, however low the thermometer may stand in the open air. The apparatus is simply a double pipe, and the spaces between the pipes filled with non-conducting materials. In a similar way, water tanks or cisterns may be constructed; their sides, top and bottom, being doubled, and pulverized charcoal, or some such material, introduced between the two.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in December 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of December, viz.

Dec. 4.—To F. A. WINDSOR, of Shooter's.—MONTHLY MAG. NO. 417.

hill, Kent: for employing sugar as an ingredient in gunpowder and other combustibles.—See our 34th vol. p. 428.

9.—To J. HUDSON, of Cheapside, London: for a new composition, wherewith to print paper-hangings, or to paint walls or ceilings.—See our 33d vol., p. 335.

16.—To J. ELVEY, of Canterbury, Kent: for an improved winnowing machine.

19. To J. SORBY, junior, of Sheffield, Yorkshire: for a method of making shears for sheep or horses, and for glovers' use.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in September and October 1825.

Sept. 29.—To W. Duesbury, of Bosel, Derby: for a mode of preparing a white from the impure native sulphate of barytes.—Six months.

Oct. 6.—To J. MARTINEAU, the younger, of the City-road, and H. W. SMITH, of Laurence Pountney-lane: for improvements in the manufacture of steel.—Six months.

6.—To SIR G. CAYLEY, Bart., of Brompton, York: for a new locomotive apparatus.—Two months.

6.—To J. S. BROADWOOD, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square: for improvements in square pianofortes.—Six months.

13.—To T. HOWARD, of New Broad-street: for a vapour-engine.—Six months.

13.—To N. KIMBALL, Falcon-square: for a process for converting iron into steel.—Six months.

13.—To B. SANDERS, of Broomsgrove, Worcester: for improvements in making buttons.—Six months.

13.—To T. DWYER, of Lower Ridge-street, Dublin: for improvements in making buttons.—Six months.

13.—To J. CLÉSILD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts: for improvements in machinery applicable to the weaving of woollen cloth.—Six months.

13.—To J. EASTON, of Heal-cottage, Bradford, Somerset: for improvements in locomotive or steam-carriages, and in the construction of roads for them.—Six months.

21.—To W. HIRST, J. WOOD, and J. ROGERSON, all of Leeds: for improvements in machinery for raising and dressing cloth.—Six months.

21.—To R. S. PERUMBERTON, and J. MORGAN, of Llanelly, Carmarthen: for a consolidated or combined drawing and forcing pump.—Two months.

21.—To G. GURNEY, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square: for improvements in the apparatus for raising or generating steam.—Six months.

21.—To L. W. WRIGHT, of Princes-street, Lambeth: for an improvement in the construction of steam-engines.—Six months.

22. To H. C. JENNINGS, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place: for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—Six months.



# MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.*

## **HERBAN.** *A Poem in Four Cantos.* 8vo.

—We have here before us one of those frequent and unintentional satires against the present system of education, which are so frequently issuing from the press. Here is a young English gentleman, who has the classics at his fingers' ends, but who cannot, in verse or prose, though apparently not unpregnant of ideas, write a sentence of intelligible English:—who knows not the meaning, apparently, of the words he is using; whose constructions defy all parsing; whose references have frequently no agreement with their antecedents; and whose vocabulary, in spite of the copious affluence of our speech, is so defective, that he cannot make out the jingle of his rhymes without the coinage of words which we do not want, or the distortion of those we have to significations which they never owned, and which they cannot bear.

When "a youth of nineteen" sends a poem, of nearly four thousand lines, into the world, "written during the leisure hours of a month or six weeks," we do not, of course, put on our critical spectacles, in the expectation of finding "many beauties and few blemishes;" and, certainly, to expect any thing like the compressive energy and polished elegance of genuine poetry, would be the very *acmé* of unreasonableness and absurdity: though certainly we have known instances in which flashes of genius and of future promise have been met with in the crude mass of such hasty prematurities; and instances, also, in which some portions of the like vanity and presumption of boyhood have been redeemed by the corrected judgment and more authorized confidence of riper years. Such may, for aught we know, be the future destiny of the juvenile author of "*Herban*;" but we will tell him that, if ever it is to be so, he has his education to begin again. It certainly will not be, so long as he can imagine that in such sentences as the following he expresses his own meaning:

"Feeling fully sensible of the regularity, harmony and scheme which may, in too many places, be found wanting, he has felt somewhat timid in submitting it to the perusal of a public, who, though generous with candour, are justly solicitous for the reputation of their literature."

If the author was really fully sensible of regularity, harmony and scheme, why did he suffer them to be wanting? If we can puzzle out his meaning at all, his sentence should have run thus:—

Feeling fully sensible that the regularity, harmony and scheme [plan we should have preferred] which such a poem requires, will,

in too many places, be found wanting, he has felt somewhat timid in submitting it to the public, who, though generous and candid, are justly solicitous about the reputation of their literature.

He goes on, however, in the same style;

"Poetry, it is accepted [admitted], should need no Preface."—"The Author sends forth *Herban* in [with] all his failings, with no recommendation but himself and his fortunes."

"And he himself is his own parallel!"

The author courts the remarks of "impartial reviewers."—"Others, who make it their business to cavil at, instead of criticize, [to cavil, instead of criticising—or to cavil at, instead of to criticise] and to ridicule, instead of reform [ing, or rather than to reform] the publications of the day, he neither considers worthy of notice nor fear."

In which of the classes the author will set us down, it may not be difficult to conjecture. But though we must leave the task of "reforming publications" to the editors of *new and improved editions*,—we must think it our duty, when, in every sentence of a short preface, we find such English as this, to endeavour to reform the taste and the grammatical perceptions of authors, whether we be called cavillers or not.

Of course we are not to expect more accurate coherency in the verse than in the prose. In the dedicatory stanza that introduces the volume, we find the poet thus addressing himself to his mother:—

"To thee  
Whose love first lov'd me, and whose tears first fell,  
Ere yet I learn'd thy lisping name to speak."

So that it was the name that lisped, not the child! This is but a sorry invitation to the critic to proceed. We did, however, proceed through nineteen Spenserian stanzas—(all, we confess, out of three hundred and sixteen, with which "in a month or six weeks" the author's brain had teemed, which we had the patience to read. In the course of these, however, we met, (stanza I.) with an "*unwonted swain*," invoking the "*Muse of the Bard*!" and who, "while pacing, guideless, the poetic plain," not satisfied with one muse, calls for another:—"And come, Melpomene, to grace this lowly strain,"—in Stanza II., with "an endless knoll" of waters, "that fires with reverence;" and "frothy mountains in the abyss," that "foam with horrid hiss," and "waves more grandly drear" that "fall in beauteous crescent:" in Stanza III., "the splash" that "heard the crash," and a rainbow



a rainbow that "sits serene upon the watery gulph" "in native-coloured smiles;" in Stanza IV., the "elemental wall" of a cataract "rearing its stupendous height" [other cataracts only fall; but this rears itself up again, it seems!] and rolling its echoes "twice nine score furlongs round," calls Judah's deliverance "back to remembrance from the Egyptian thrall:" in Stanza V., with

"The willow,

In graceful weepings, and the aloe rude,  
Spread his wide branches o'er the sweeping billow,  
While tender shrubs reclined upon their mossy pillow."

In Stanza VI., with "nature weaving high fantastic roots beneath a gloom, to grasp with firmer clench;" and, in Stanza VII., "azure-tinted mountains like hills of bright eternal snow," and a "gleam of setting sun that fain would shew their brows the prop of heaven;" and, in the very next, these same "stupendous barriers!" that are at once sky-tinted, and as white as eternal snow, with a "cloud-wrapt bosom," has its "head in central heaven," and "fans the skies with its waving woods." Stupendous barriers! *is*, or *are*, however, informed, that *he*, or *they*, or *they he*, is not to be adored, for that God Almighty is above *him*.

"Stupendous barriers! when we lift our eyes  
To scan thy cloud-wrapt bosom from the plain,  
Thy head in central heaven, and the skies  
Fann'd by thy waving woods, and turn again  
To view our pigmy stature, we would fain  
Adore thy majesty; but there is one,  
Even thy Maker, in the heart must reign."

And then, as we proceed, "seraphs strike the tone on harps celestial," and "man" (not woman) "waits for the bridegroom's hour," and the "gate of Heaven," and the "portal of Hell *ope* the eternal way," and we "trim a bluey lamp," and "grim war purloins peace enshrined in a bosom," and "Fate, unkind, tears" Mr. Campbell's poor Gertrude "asunder;" and "Christ" is called upon to "pour celestial oil into the poet's smart," and to "wipe his eye of dire bereavement's tear." Anon, we have an "acheless heart" that "a dear partner *shared*,

And blended with his smile or sigh;  
Save for the other each *was never cared*,  
And Heaven the guide, their joys were mutually *fared*."

Then we have "bright affections bow circling the temples" with "tears of kindness sparkling in it;" and "earth-affection rose"—"to damp love's flame with sorrow's weeds." Then Love is told that he "fell with Adam to rise no more;" but that, before this unluckily tumbling down, he was "the brightest gem which Heav'n's indulgent Sire wore in compassion's crown;" and that his "gladd'ning fire lighten'd those regions where they need no sun."—An idea, by the way, for which the author

seems indebted, though without acknowledgment, to the Irishman's song in Collins's *Brush*:—one of those "ideas of others," perhaps alluded to in his preface, which an author finds it so difficult "to separate from his own:"

"O, long life to the moon for a brave noble creature,  
That serves us with lamp-light each night in the dark,

While the sun only *lights us by day*, which by nature  
Needs no light at all, as you all may remark."

This Love, however, which had *fallen* to rise no more, finds a spot, at last, on which he can *alight*—"a plain

Already blooming with the richest grove,  
'Twas there thy form alighted, and the garland wove."

Wonderful "garland!"

"That lives, with rural smile,  
In careless beauty o'er each native bower;"

while "the matin hour sips dew from it to scent its balmy breath."

"Such was this air:—unsullied by the heat  
Of a too scorching sun—unclogg'd by damp  
Of baneful nightly fog, save where the peat  
Beneath the lake adown the meadow's swamp  
Is moisten'd by the dew—no phantom lamp  
Cheats the benighted traveller; but the star,  
Which shines alike upon the tented camp  
And o'er the sea's glad waters, beams from far  
A fix'd, unsullied light, in its Olympic car."

Some of our readers may perhaps imagine, that if the unsullied light of the star is really so fixed, it has very little occasion either for an *Olympic*, or any other car. Such, however, being the century of beauties collected from these nineteen stanzas, we should presume that our readers have as little desire as we have that we should conduct them, with like industrious gleanings, through the remaining two hundred and ninety-five.

It may be said, perhaps, that this is "breaking a butterfly upon the wheel!"—but really, if a butterfly happen to be so enormously out of proportion, as to spread his wings over fifteen whole sheets of demy, one may sometimes be excused for throwing a hat at him. Besides, to say the truth, we are not quite sure, that, under all this mass of glittering tinsel, and of gilt ginger-bread—these giblets of metaphors, and this hash of false concords, there is not something of the spirit of poetry obscured and smothered up; which—if the author could but once shake off the incubus of affectation, learn to remember that poetry must never lose sight of common sense,—that metaphors must be coherent pictures;—and, above all, should give himself up for two or three years to the study of the English language, of which at present, he has but a most lamentably confused conception,—he might hereafter make manifest in the production of something better.

We have, also, another reason, for having dwelt so long upon the ultra-poetical absurdities



absurdities of this volume. We have not aimed our shafts at "Herban" alone. There is a school, at present, in some vogue, that is deluging the press with inundations of such glittering and unmeaning incongruities as this poem abounds with—not improperly called the Cockney School—the school of those who pastoralize in the smoke of London, and plant their gardens of Parnassus with Covent-Garden bough-pots. We consider the author of Herban's to be an extreme case of this deranged propensity to outrage common sense, in the slandered names of the Muses; and we have put the law in force against him as an example to the rest: but there are some of those who have not fallen under our jurisdiction, who, if they had happened to have been brought into our court for any new offence, might have chanced not to be treated with much more lenity.

*The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with Elegies and other Moral Poems.* By HUGH CAMPBELL, of the Middle Temple, *Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.* 12mo.—A few specimens of Dr. H. C. in prose and verse, have satisfied us, and we dare say will satisfy our readers also. The preface thus begins:—

"The first of the following trifles was written for The Religious Tract Society, to which I sent it for the purpose of being published and circulated before the memorable *Crisis* in National or Religious Indisposition, or rather during Britain's lethargic state of Moral Torpidity, whilst the virulence of the Disease, named Scepticism, was working its dark and baneful way to the vitals of Society, until it was roused and quickened into action, life, and energy, by the Cato Street Conspiracy."

Here we are posed a little at the very threshold. What was it that the Cato Street Conspiracy roused and quickened into action, life and energy?—Society!—Really we were not at all aware that society had derived any such obligations from so detestable a source. Or, was it scepticism that was so roused and quickened and energized? If we cannot find the antecedent of the sentence, however, we can find the nonsense. But Mr. C. complains that he is "not aware that his humble *mite* thus 'cast into the Treasury,' came out published." A mite coming out published!!! We commend the critical discrimination of the Tract Society, in this instance, at least, in not being quite so ready as the author in believing that "*any thing* resembling poetry in print, is likely to attract the *vulgar* attention:" or perhaps they might even be so critical as to doubt whether any attention could be *vulgar enough* to suppose that there was any *resemblance* to poetry in such *rhymes* as these.

"Angels of Bethle'm, who, to men, on earth,  
Sung Peace and Concord at our Saviour's birth,  
Once more descend from your *empyrean* fumes,  
And man allure by Truth's resistless strains—  
Pour on each darken'd soul the stream of light  
And rays of Hope, as on that hallow'd night,

On which the shepherds *prov'd* your wondrous power,  
And midnight seem'd like Sol's meridian hour;  
Or such blank verse as the following:—  
"Hail, glorious Lord of all! Omnipotence—  
Whom worlds confess as they, revolving, turn  
Their never ceasing round. Proclaiming wide  
Thy unremitting kindness that first called  
From *dismal Chaos*, their *unmatter'd* orbs.

Unmatter'd orbs!!! Dismal chaos indeed! How deplorable it is to see religion degraded by such trash! as if cant and jingle were all that was requisite to constitute *Divine* poetry! We peeped into the elegies and moral poems, but found nothing better than a "proud humble minstrel" asking his friend "Jamie,"—

"Do you think on the time that by Ayr we did play,  
In the Hall where the true hospitality reigns?  
Has your sweet Catrine-vale got an Ayr running  
by," &c. &c.

*The Death of Aguire; Ianthe, a Tale; Bodium Castle; Battle Abbey; and other Poems.* By JOHN WATSON DALBY. 12mo.—Mr. D., through the medium of some *Spenserian* stanzas addressed to —, whose "fond praise" is the "richest meed" and the "highest praise" he aspires to, thus modestly estimates his merits and pretensions—

"Others may toil for aye-enduring bays:  
Such I deserve not—nor are such my aim."

But why then did he publish? If he expects no "*bays*" from the public, could he not have been content with —'s "fond praise" in manuscript? seeing that nothing is so insufferable as the tedious prosing of would-be poetry.

*Forty Years in the World; or, Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life.* By the Author of "*Fifteen Years in India*," "*Memoirs of India*," &c. &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo.—These volumes contain both information and amusement: but we suspect that they owe quite as much of their very extensive popularity to their defects as to their merits:—to the glittering tinsel of their style, and the meretricious sentimentality and other novel-like embellishments, as to their pictures of oriental scenery and manners, and the *authentic* incidents with which they may be interspersed. The evident intermixture of fiction, or, at least, the fiction-like array, in which the narration comes before us, diminishes our confidence, even in what we might wish to receive as fact: so that we sometimes do not know whether it is through veritable India, or through a sort of poetic Utopia—a flowery region of romance—that we are led. Nor is it in the style alone (with its affectations of poetic common-places, and misapplied and incongruous metaphors)—nor even in the romance-like texture of the tales and sketches, that we perceive the symptoms of a doubtful fidelity. There are apparent biases on the mind of the author in favour of certain *things* as they are, that justify a suspicion, that the sketches



sketches are occasionally glossed and tinted, so as to make them appear as it is wished that they should be seen:—in short, that the artist has coloured his Indian scenes, with a particular view to the taste of the cognoscenti of Leadenhall Street. Illustrations of the whole of these remarks might be selected from the first chapter of the second volume—in which it must, however, be admitted (notwithstanding all the objections we may take to his style and sentiments, and all our incredulity of his having told the *whole* truth), that the author has contrived to present a very fascinating picture of “Indian village Life.” If our space would permit, we would, in justice, quote the whole: but we must confine ourselves to the immediate illustration of our criticism.

“The courts of justice, the public seats under the trees, the numbers of children you behold at play, the mirth and gaiety which laugh in every eye—all, every thing, assures you, that *happiness is shedding her perfume on the whole*. Such pictures you will often be delighted with in travelling over the Honourable East-India Company’s possessions. Security and peace have long *left industry at ease* in the southern parts of Hindostan. It has been the object of the Court of Directors to attach the people by making them happy. O, how wise! O, how worthy of an eternal monument! What! though some of the Company’s servants have done wrong, and inflicted injury, have they not been dragged like tigers from their dens, to suffer from the *spears of reprobation*; and shall we blame a large body for the acts of an individual? No; British justice, English good sense, and the East-India Company’s known intentions to do good, have gained them the hearts of Hindostan. May it be perpetual! Ye who have power, let not colonization commit robbery! O, let not a *licentious press disseminate poison* instead of instruction, where there is not an antidote in public opinion! *guard the prejudices and religious institutions* of the meek and gentle inhabitants from the *meddling foolish attacks of bigots and fanatics*, who think that God cannot accomplish his wise purposes, without the aid of creatures framed from perishable dust.”

The wise and *benignant* purposes of “the Honourable East-India Company,” however, will undoubtedly be accomplished; because they and their “creatures are not framed of perishable dust;” and so long as they can “guard the prejudices and religious institutions,” (such as burning whole hecatombs of widows, separating man from man, to the extinction of all human sympathies, by the miserable degradations of castes, &c. &c.) of the “meek and gentle” (i.e. abject and passively obedient) “inhabitants,” and can prevent that *licentious engine*, the press, from disseminating the poison of informalism among them, there can be no doubt that “security and peace” may continue to *leave industry at ease* in the southern parts of Hindostan:—that is to say, may permit the industry of the said abject Hindoos to *toil* for the benefit of the said Honourable Company and its “creatures.” With respect to “the meddling, foolish attacks of bigots and fanatics”—if

we could properly understand what sort of *attacks* they are that are complained of (whether they be attacks *vi et armis*, or only *orium verbis*), and also that, notwithstanding the said burnings, &c., the said Hindoo villagers, &c. were quite as innocent, amiable and happy, as the advocates of Leadenhall Street find it convenient to represent; we are not sure that we should entirely disagree with the author, as to the foolish fanaticism that sometimes mingles, at least, with the zeal of missionaryship: more intent, we are afraid,—to say nothing of other motives—on the dogmas of mysticism than the moralities of a pure religion. But that the governors of a dependency of a Christian nation, should proscribe the preaching of Christianity among its subjects, and compel its missionaries to take refuge in the neighbouring possessions of another state (that small portion which is under the dominion of the King of Sweden), is an anomaly we should think not very capable of conscientious solution. But, perhaps, it may be digested by those whose *logic* in serious matters, is equal to their *taste* in others less important, that can relish such metaphors as *happiness shedding perfume on a landscape*, *human tigers suffering from the spears of reprobation*, &c., or which can admire the *sensibility* that adorns a pathetic tale of seduction,—which ends in the suicide of an injured husband, and the remorse of a betrayed wife, who “starved herself to death, and tore the beauties from her face, with her nails, which had destroyed her Bappo!” with all the tricksical levity of witticism, with which the sportive satyrst would have decked up an adventure of drawing-room coquetry.

We repeat, however, that, notwithstanding all defects and blemishes, the “Forty Years in the World” is a work of considerable amusement and interest, and as such, no doubt, will continue to be extensively read by more than mere novel-readers.

*A Letter to the Right Hon. George Canning, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c., including some Remarks on the more general Diffusion of Knowledge among the Lower Classes of the People.* By R. NOTTINGHAM, Esq.—We recommend this sensible little pamphlet to the serious attention of those anti-educational alarmists, who are sagaciously disposed to apprehend, that a thirst of knowledge would be more demoralizing to the labouring classes, than the thirst of the tap-room and the gin-shop; and that, in proportion as those classes become more intellectually informed, and more advanced in civilization, they will be more dangerously disposed to brutal violence and outrageous insubordination; or, that they will be worse artificers, manufacturers and handicraftsmen, in proportion as they advance



vance beyond the knowledge of the right-hand from the left.

*An Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture; with their Common and Botanical Names; their respective Characters and bad Qualities; whether as infesting Samples of Corn, or encumbering the Soil; also, practical Remarks on their Destruction, by fallowing or otherwise. The Posthumous Work of BENJAMIN HOLDICH, Esq., late Editor of the Farmer's Journal. Edited by G. SINCLAIR, F.L.S., F.H.S., &c.*—If we were at liberty to follow our inclinations, we should treat this pamphlet not according to its bulk, but its importance; and follow Mr. Holdich and his editor (for it is only the first chapter that is strictly, in its present form, at least, attributable to the former) through their respective chapters on "*Weeds which infest samples of corn; fallow weeds; weeds which are principally objectionable, as they incumber the soil, or whose roots are annual, and whose seeds pass the corn-sieve; weeds that never rise in the crop, nor come into the sickle; pasture weeds, &c.*;"—on all of which there are many judicious observations; as there is also much practical information in the appendix, which contains an account of Mr. R. Dickson of Kidbrook's effectual method of clearing heavy lands from couch-grass and other fallow weeds. The passages we have marked in our progress as worthy of quotation, might form a valuable little manual for the practical farmer; and, perhaps, not an uninteresting article to the general reader—to such, at least, as have any taste for whatever is connected with rural occupations and economics. But they would fill a couple of pages, and we can only spare a paragraph. We must not venture, therefore, into subdivisions of the subject, or attempt an abstract; but refer our agricultural readers to the pamphlet itself. We shall just observe, however, that on the subject of fallows in particular, our own observations accord with the justice of the middle course that is here adopted, between the extreme theories that would uphold, and that would reject them. The discriminations between the soils and circumstances, &c., in which they may, and in which they may not be necessary—in which they may, and in which they can not be mainly assistant in clearing the arable from weeds, seem to be judiciously marked. But it is, perhaps, still more important to remark that, both with respect to the value of the samples, or the price they will command in the market, and the quantity of the crop, as far as results from the interference of weeds with the growth, and with the mixture of seeds that will not pass through the sieve, and cannot be got rid of in the dressing,—the most important of all precautions seems to be that of taking care that the seed-corn be clean; since the greater portion of the weeds that diminish

the value of the harvest, are mere annuals which, in the act of sowing, have been strewed over his acres by the farmer himself.

*Harry and Lucy concluded, being the last Part of Early Lessons. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. In 4 vols. 12mo.*

"These volumes are intended for young people, from the age of ten to fourteen. They complete the series of "*Early Lessons*;" an humble work, from which no literary fame can be acquired, but which I have been most desirous to complete, from the belief that it will be more useful than any other in my power."—*Preface.*

Our readers will readily conclude with us, that from the pen of Miss Edgeworth nothing can flow which is not dictated by general benevolence, and a thorough knowledge of human nature; and which, consequently, cannot fail of being eminently useful. The series, of which the work before us is a part, may be considered as especially calculated to advance the welfare and improvement of the human race; it being in infancy, and the progress of youthful education, that the seeds of future happiness and public utility are sown, and the taste for knowledge and science are imbibed. The filial modesty of Miss E. would ascribe all the merit of the previous volumes, of which these are the sequel, to her father: but we must be permitted to believe that, in the former volumes as well as the present, there is a knowledge and perception of infant character that is essentially feminine: an intimacy with cradled thought, if we may so express ourselves, which the lordly sex, whatever may be their superiority in some other respects, cannot well attain. Be this as it may, Miss E. appears fully aware of the means requisite to lead children on to the love of knowledge, and how to select her subjects, and fill up her moral drama, so as to fix their attention to the scene, and leave in the heart the impressions that were desired. Having followed Harry through the various changes and progress of his education, we were, in a great degree, prepared for the progress we here find him to have made; and though his ideas and expressions may occasionally appear beyond those of a boy of only ten years old, this is not carried so far as to diminish the interest it was intended to heighten; and the language is never above the comprehension of a child of that age. The character of Lucy is at least childish and playful enough, considering that she is somewhat older: and we may doubt, perhaps, whether it is altogether natural that, with so volatile a turn of mind, she should take so large a share in the scientific pursuits of her sober and profoundly-calculating brother. To these pursuits she is incidentally, though intentionally, attracted by her father, by the suggestion addressed to Harry in her presence, that knowing these things may perhaps be of no use to Lucy, though perhaps it may, when in company with those to whom they are familiar,

"enable



"enable her to sympathize with them, and even when she can no otherwise join or assist in their occupations, will make her, if she pursue this habit in her future life, agreeable as a companion, beloved as a friend, and amiable as a woman."

The position, "that the general diffusion of knowledge will tend to damp the energy of genius, and that original invention will consequently decline," is combated, not only in the preface, but throughout; and these little volumes, altogether, will be regarded as a useful appendage to our already much-improved system of education. And though Miss E. affectionately deplors the loss of the counsel and direction of her father, her work could hardly have been rendered more pleasing, or, in many points of view, more instructive, to those for whom it professes to be written, even by such co-operation. And we can assure the authoress, that, so far from sympathizing in any apprehensions that her juvenile histories might extend to "a thousand and one volumes," we should rejoice in any extension to which she might pursue this, or some other plan.

*The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or Events of the Days which are Gone.* 12mo. 3 vols.—Though we cannot quite adopt the sweeping critical parody of a weekly journalist, "the highest nonsense and the lowest stuff," because, perhaps, in certain columns, we could sometimes find nonsense quite as high, and stuff quite as low; yet the style of the work before us, with very few exceptions, may be pronounced a compound of affectation and bombast; and there is no plot, and very little incident, to compensate for these overwhelming defects. There is, however, here and there some evidence of historical research, relating to Henry III.; and the work is interspersed with anecdotes relating to the Plantagenets, which may be set down among the exceptions we have alluded to, as written in a comparatively easy and agreeable style. We agree, however, with Miss Rebecca Edridge, "that these volumes will not lead the good astray," though we feel assured that the wicked will not be much benefitted by the perusal.

*The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc.* 3 vols.—This is a pleasing little story, and written in an easy, but by no means an elevated style. The tale, without any great variety of incident, or any extraordinary claims of interest, is drawn out to an immoderate length; though the volumes by no means contain so large a quantity of matter as their size would indicate.

*The Economy of the Eyes; Part II. Of Telescopes.* By W. KITCHENER, M.D. Author of the *Cook's Oracle*; the *Housekeeper's Ledger*; the *Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life*; the *Pleasure of Making a Will*; *Observations on Singing, &c.*; and Editor of the *Loyal, National, and Sea Songs of England*.—Also, of course, Au-

thor of "The Economy of the Eyes.—Part I." Well done, Dr. K.; truly thou hast merited the thanks—of the printers; for whose sakes, we hope that large and numerous impressions of the above have been drawn off. And now let us read your present volume, and see what further can be said.—The word "read" escaped us rashly; for the kind of promise it implies we could not perform, being, perchance, of the tribe of "gab-gifted children," who only "chatter as fast as a wilderness of monkeys do, when those funny fellows fancy that the Nuts are beginning to ripen!" How very, very funny! Others, however, may be more successful, especially as the matter that "could hardly have been contained in a couple of cumbersome Octavos," is here "compressed into a single snug Duodecimo" (lest by "straining of their sight" it should serve "no purpose but to prematurely impair it"), which is "GIVEN to the public" for nine shillings a copy. And be it remembered, that "the reader will meet with plenty of plausible persons, who, though they hardly know the eye-end from the object-end of a telescope, will try hard to make believe, that it is as easy to write a True Essay on Telescopes, as it is to eat a Good bit of Good Bread and Butter when you have a Good Appetite." Remarkably facetious, and the iteration particularly Good: but, as the Doctor tells us, "Nature has given Eyes to all, an Understanding to few."

#### FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

*Appel aux Nations Chrétiennes en faveur des Grecs. Address to the Christian Nations in favour of the Greeks,* by M. BENJ. CONSTANT. — Imported by TREUTTEL and WÜRTZ.—The Greek committee, appointed by the Society of Christian Morality, at Paris, to raise subscriptions to assist the unfortunate Hellenians, has conceived the happy idea of making this address to the nations, at a time when the attention of all Europe is fixed upon Greece. The company has given proof of its judgment, by charging Mr. Benj. Constant to manifest the sentiments of the Philanthropic Society of which he is a member. This writer, whose literary merit has no need of eulogy, has fulfilled his commission in a bold and masterly style; and we the more readily compliment him upon it, inasmuch as the Greek cause is not only that of liberty, for which the whole world, in these our days, is so ardently interested, but, also, that of morality, of reason, and of humanity. May the prayers and the efforts of so many generous minds be crowned with the most happy results!

*Hygiène Physiologique de la Femme, &c. Physiological History of Woman, &c.* By DR. LACHAISE, Physician of the Faculty at Paris.—The natural history of women has, for many years, employed the attention



tion of the physiologists of Europe. This subject, passed slightly over by the old cultivators of the art of health, has, among moderns, been deemed worthy of being separately considered: and the most profound analyses have been attempted to illustrate the destination of this interesting class of beings, whom Providence has given to mankind as companions, tender, assiduous and inseparable, in all the pleasures and tribulations of life. *Roussel* was the first who shewed the extent and importance of this subject, and its title to the consideration of the learned. His eloquent pages continue to be read by those who delight in beholding the cold aridity of medical science alleviated by the traits of a mind sensitive and humane. *Moreau de la Sarthe* and *Virey* successively wrote on it; and their works sparkle with delicate and often very just observations. Dr. Lachaise has just published new researches on this important subject. He particularly attends to the Natural History of woman, with respect to *Hygiène*; and taking for his guide only those facts with which anatomical and physiological experience have, in our days, enriched science, he lays open the means of preventing those instantaneous and dangerous revulsions, to which the particular formation of the organs, the delicacy and vivacity of the vital functions, often expose this amiable sex. The age is past, in which a council of ignorant monks dared to put to discussion, whether women should be considered as appertaining to the human race, or only as aberrations of nature, according to the extravagant ideas of some Greek philosopher. Dr. Lachaise treats the moral part of his subject with the same ingenuity with which he treats the physical part: fathers of families, and the instructors of young girls will derive great advantage from his work, calculated, above all, to refute unjust prepossessions, and to obviate vulgar prejudices, which have till now rendered the physical and moral education of the sex imperfect.

*Chant du Sacre.—Coronation Song, by A. DE LAMARTINE.—Paris.—In London, Treuttel and Würtz, Soho Square.—*To this beautiful specimen of *Tastu's* typography, the reader may recur again and again; and we cannot but congratulate our neighbours of France upon the advancement of the printer's art among them. Of the merits of the poem itself—of the spirit of mock-heroic grandeur, so ably supported throughout, it is needless for us to speak; public opinion has already declared itself on this head, and we must admit that its homage has not been misplaced. The attention of those who have a taste for French literature, and who can appreciate a spirited specimen of modern Parisian versification, will not be ill-bestowed upon this little pamphlet.

*Epitres par M. Alphonse Lamartine, Paris, &c.—Letters in Verse, by MR. LA-*

MARTINE.—Mr. Lamartine commenced his literary career brilliantly. His first *Méditations Poétiques* were very successful. But, with regret, we are obliged to add, that nothing he has since written has justified the hopes he had inspired. The *letters* we announce to the public offer nothing worthy of notice, but an easy rhythmus, often spoiled by far-fetched expressions and false images, which the author probably considers as new ideas. A more correct and sober taste would have warned him not to compose such verses as the following:—

"On entend la terre germer.  
We hear the earth all budding.  
Encore une feuille qui tombe,  
Sans que la main l'ait savourée.  
A leaf that falls again  
Untasted by the hand."

When, further on, M. Lamartine tells us that Horace was *ambitieux d'oubli*; we perceive that, at the moment, he has entirely lost sight of the gracious temperament of the poet he records, and he completely breaks through all laws of harmony, in the ungraceful arrangement of the words composing the following verse:—

"le doux rayon  
De la lune qui l'illumine."\*

But as we delight to award praise when dictated by justice, we hasten to commend the fourth epistle, dedicated to M. Casimir Delavigne. We feel that noble emulation has inspired this composition: and we there perceive again the poet resuming his flight to the height he had heretofore attained.

*Recherches Expérimentales sur les Propriétés et les Fonctions du Système Nerveux dans les Animaux Vertébrés. Experimental Researches into the Properties and Functions of the Nervous System of Vertebral Animals. By M. FLOURENS. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.—*The nervous system of animal mechanism has ever merited the attention of physiologists. The most skilful and intelligent who have laboured to discover the properties of these organs, have concurred in the idea, that sensation and motion belonged to them, essentially and exclusively. But this double function was indiscriminately applied to every part of the nervous system, and considered as the sole property of their conformation. Some enquirers, skilled in the practice of surgery, suspected that there might be some error in this: but their suspicions were not supported by precise and conclusive demonstration; and the question remained long in doubt and indecision. Dr. Flourens has undertaken to fill this void in physiology. A series of varied experiments upon different kinds of living animals, executed with persevering perspicuity, has

\* This alliterative *luna*, whose luminousness illuminates, seems, almost, to defy English translation.  
shewn



1825.]

shown him, that of all the parts of the nervous system, so different in their organic structure and local position, some are destined to the exercise of *sensation*, others to that of *motion*. The successive ablations made by him upon the cerebral lobes, the interior brain, the quadrigemal tubercles, the longitudinal marrow, and the spinal marrow, have enabled him to assign with certainty to each of these internal vessels their appropriate functions, and the limits in which they act: and his observations are demonstrated with such palpable evidence, that this physiological question seems now perfectly solved. The last experiments tried by him upon the encephalus of fish, which have been read and commended by the national institute of France, have also consolidated this important discovery: and medical practice will, above all, derive great advantage from it, in the treatment of nervous diseases. Physiology owes, to the present age, its most gigantic strides; and Dr. Flourens deserves well of human-kind, and of science, for his interesting researches.

*Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe. Treatise on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe, and on the Changes they have produced in the Animal Kingdom.* By BARON CUVIER. Paris, 8vo.—The name alone of Cuvier commands eulogy: his numerous works upon comparative anatomy, and on the different branches of natural history, have secured to him a brilliant reputation which posterity will not reverse. The work of which we now treat, was originally only an introduction to his great work upon *fossil bones*; but, having been separately translated into various languages of Europe, it is now separately republished in France, and accompanied with new explanations by the author. He proposes to illustrate the history of those vast revolutions of the globe, which preceded, in a great measure, the existence of all living beings. The accurate researches, profound observations, and happy discoveries, with which this work is enriched, and above all, the pervading spirit of philosophy, place it among the productions of the greatest minds upon this subject. Geology has been a favourite study in all ages: but the ancients rather conjectured than analyzed: and moderns, relying upon the incorrect or vague indications of Genesis, have formed an ingenious romance upon the theory of the earth, more calculated to please the fancy of children, than to satisfy the philosopher who thirsts for real information. Systems disappear before the light of experience. Cuvier has dissipated the thickest darkness from this important subject; and the truth of facts appears in its naked simplicity. This book is calculated to delight all classes of readers.

*Discours et Leçons sur l'Industrie, &c. A Treatise and Instructions on Labour,* MONTHLY MAG. NO. 417.

*Commerce, and Navigation, and upon the Sciences, as applied to Arts.* By BARON C. DUPIN. Paris. 2 vols. 8vo.—The fundamental idea which has pervaded the composition of this work is, that of spreading among the lowest classes of the people the information necessary to make arts and commerce prosper. The knowledge of truth is never hurtful to the multitude, whatever may be the subject concerned; but is, above all, useful, when it tends to give new impulse to the prosperity of nations, and a useful direction to the efforts of that eminently useful class, the productive labourers and navigators. We cannot sufficiently commend the endeavours of the author to bring this important argument to the understanding of those who, for want of a careful education, remain in a state of ignorance, pernicious to themselves and to society. The principles of geometry and mechanism applied to the arts, are here explained with clearness and simplicity, and without involving abstract questions. A love of the public welfare animates every line of this philanthropic observer: and his work offers most acceptable food, even to the learned, who have not need of instruction.

## GERMANY.

*Schwaben unter den Römern.—Suabia under the Romans.* By J. LEICHTLEN, Keeper of the Records at Fribourg. 8vo.—We only mention this valuable work, which will probably be continued for the sake of the opportunity thus afforded of calling the attention of our readers and countrymen to the great curiosity evinced by these descendants of our northern ancestors, respecting the antiquities of their former historical career: of which, if our space allowed, many additional evidences might be adduced.

*Germanien unter den Römern, &c.—Germany under the Romans, depicted by C. G. REICHARD.* Nuremberg, 1824. 8vo.—30 Maps, and pp. 374.—In this work Mr. R. (whose laborious researches into the annals of ancient geography are well known) has, with his wonted severe regard to their authenticity, followed those classic authors, from whom his countrymen derive their exactest knowledge of their former state: and particularly referring to the words of Ptolemy (Claudius, of Pelusium, or Ptolemais, or, according to some, a native of Alexandria, whose system, which was generally adopted till the sixteenth century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus, accounts for the motion of the heavenly bodies, by an ingenious, but almost unintelligible application of cycles and epicycles; but whose writings, nevertheless, contain much very useful information:) shows how far this author is accordant with other geographical and historical records, points out the errors into which the ancient geographer fell, and gives to his own work the exactitude that graphical descriptions peculiarly demand.



## THEATRICAL REVIEW AND MUSIC.

**I**N the dramatic sphere, though much could be selected from the occurrences of the preceding month that might be food for instructive criticism, if room could have been afforded amid the mass of materials, which, for particular reasons, the *present* Editor would be desirous of clearing away—there is nothing which, in retrospect, appears to be of such general interest, as to supersede the duty which this necessity imposes. Space only remains to us, therefore, for a few words upon this subject.

At Covent Garden, the new attempt, announced in our last, on the arduous character of *Othello*, proved so complete a failure, as to have blighted, apparently, even the prospects of the debutant with respect to that secondary line of character to which it is understood that it was always in his calculation probably to descend. Warde's *Iago* was much better; though it cannot be said to have been what is called a complete *hit*. The first half of the character he played admirably: the remainder only respectably. He possesses not, apparently, the energy of conception and imaginative power to enter into the darker and more desperate feelings of that malignant but powerful character; and though, in deportment, he was such an *Iago* as might have imposed on the noble mind of *Othello* (which most of the *Iagos* we have seen were not), he seemed to lack the temperament and the soul that could have found motive for so horrible an imposition. He had the mask, but not the necessary features working beneath. Mrs. Sloman's *Desdemona* deserves all the praise that nature has permitted her to aspire to, in such a character. She conceived it correctly, played it with great propriety and apparent feeling—and yet not *beautifully*, or effectively; for though her person and her features are good, they want the sleek charm and freshness of maiden youth; and though nothing can be more natural than the tones of her pathos, the expressions of her weeping countenance are so unfortunate, that the *picture* nullifies the impression on the ear.

Beaumont and Fletcher's *Rule a Wife and have a Wife* has been very successfully revived, with the necessary retrenchments: and C. Kemble, Jones, and Miss Chester, in *Leon*, the *Copper Captain*, and *Estifania*, merited the applause with which they were throughout received. A new comedy, *The School for Pride* (from the Spanish), has also been completely successful. Madame Vestris has made her appearance here as *Artaxerxes*, and as *Susanna* (in the *Marriage of Figaro*), &c. and been hailed with her accustomed *éclat*. But the grand dependence for attraction seems to have been—(Shade of immortal Shakspeare! hear!) MONS. MAZURIER'S demonstration how near a man can come to a wooden puppet

in *Policinello* (Punch!) and to an irrational ape, in a mummery called the *Brazilian Monkey*—borrowed from the minor theatres of Paris, and even of our own metropolis.

At Drury Lane, the eternal *Der Freischütz*, and the co-eternal *Faustus*, have almost precluded all variety. A Mr. Williams indeed has been presented to us as a substitute at once for Munden and Terry; and if stamping and blustering about, with a Gog-Magog stare and distortion of features, were all that were requisite for a *double* of the one—and scratching the head occasionally, and stroking up the nose between the thumb and the ball of the hand were the only excellencies of the other—the likenesses might be said to be *monstrously* successful.

Vanbrugh's *Confederacy* has been revived; and, with the exception of Penley's *Dick*, and Mr. Williams's *Gripe*, well and even highly acted throughout. Mrs. Davison's *Flippante* is by far the very best piece of acting we ever witnessed even from her. But, to the credit of the public, the morality of the piece does not seem to have rendered it very attractive. A light operatical drama, called the *Wedding Present*, has been presented, which, upon the whole, was deservedly successful.

The Haymarket closed its *summer* season on the 15th of November—as a parallel phenomenon to the closing of the *winter* seasons of the larger theatres in July. Mr. Liston has transferred his comic phiz to Drury Lane.

## NEW MUSIC.

*A Selection of Original Spanish Melodies, arranged, with Accompaniments and Symphonies, by W. West. The Poetry by the Right Hon. Lord Nugent. No. 1; 12s. 6d. Evans.*—“Ne sutor,” &c. We would really, as friends, recommend Mr. West to adhere to the histrionic profession, and leave that of music to the hundreds in the metropolis who know something of the art. But if he will be a composer, let him, in the name of mercy, confine himself to a simple melody, and avoid all arranging and harmonizing, as a task to which, above all others, he is most incompetent. We do pity the unfortunate airs to be so massacred, and the still more unfortunate poetry, which really was worthy of a better fate. So long as Mr. W. confined himself to a little ballad, we overlooked his deficiencies in the science, and gave him credit for a pretty taste as far as mere melody is concerned; but when he comes upon us by wholesale, six at a time, and that professing to be only the first part of the first volume, mortal patience cannot endure it.

The Melodies are all tolerably pleasing, two of them highly so; and, with the assistance



[1825.]

stance of good harmonies, and an elegant arrangement, might have formed a collection worthy of a place in our libraries; but they are so defiled by inaccuracies, that we cannot disgrace Haydn and Mozart by placing them on the same shelves. To prove that we are not exaggerating, we will extract a few instances which may casually strike us as we turn over the leaves. In the first, "Love, Music and Time," (the last quaver in the first bar of the allegretto), the accompaniment should follow the voice; last bar, same page, a new way of avoiding octaves; last bar but one, ditto; the treble chord forms a glorious cacophony with the voice and bass. Page 8, last bar, fifths. Page 16, first bar, *et alicubi*, an arpeggio chord of G, while the voices change to the dominant 7; the composer may possibly consider the 7 as a passing chord, but it is too disagreeable to be allowed. Page 15, the vocal and instrumental bass should take the C together at the pause.—"Hope and Memory," one of the most pleasing of the set, is destroyed by an unlucky passage which occurs eleven times, and which the composer has given in a manner perfectly novel, we believe, and likely to remain exclusively his own, *viz.* that which occurs in bars 5 and 7 of the symphony; and afterwards, in the song, where we have two 9-7 on two consecutive basses, and a 4-2 unresolved. "Oh, for that Strain," is decidedly the best and most perfect in the set. Bars 4 and 5, page 32, in the harmonizing of the same air, we should hope, are a misprint. We have named a sufficient number of faults, and those not errors of the engraver, perfectly to authorize our reprehension; there are many which we have not noticed; and we must assure Mr. W., that to edit a work of this kind with any sort of credit, requires more than a good ear, or a moderate quantity of intuitive talent, both of which we are happy to concede to him. We should recommend, if he continues the numbers, to have them revised by some steady musician before he brings them out, that he may not incur another philippic.

"What is Love?" Song; the Poetry by Miss Barber; composed by J. Barnett. 2s. C. B. Cramer and Co.—This composition does the highest credit to the composer, who is rapidly rising in the opinion of the scientific class of musicians; if he continue writing songs of this superior cast, he must be a general favourite. The air, which is of an irregular nature, is well adapted to the words; the accompaniment is fine; at the words "it is a flower," there is a marching bass that reminds us of Mozart. The general style is plaintive; and the harmonies frequently recall to our recollection a canzonet of Hummel's, "Myra Farewell."—In the first page, between the second and third bass, third line, the bass should have descended to C instead of A.

"Follow to the Elfin Bowers." Duett, do. do.—We understand that this duet was originally composed to Shakspeare's poetry, "As it fell upon a day:" if so, it has been fortunate in a happy adaptation of new words, for they certainly appear as if written for each other. The general style of this piece is too scientific for general sale; it abounds with passages of imitation and syncopated notes: the latter are introduced in several passages with great effect. There are some hard hits in the second vocal part, first page, which would have been better avoided, as would a natural and flat, at the same time, in the symphony: we allow it is a passing note; but the effect is bad, and might be easily obviated.

"When should Ladies listen?" Ballad Sung by Mad. Vestris. C. F. Horn. 2s. W. Horn.—A truly elegant little song, perhaps one of Mr. Horn's best; the style is simple and natural. The old passage in the last page is admirably introduced: we have copied the title in affixing Vestris's name to it; but we cannot think she has yet sung it, or it would have been more known.

The Lord's Prayer versified and set to Music, by A. Voigt. 2s. Lindsay. Preserve us from such versifying!—The music is set for one or four voices: the harmonies are good; but there is nothing very striking.

"Command me not to Leave thee." Sung by Braham. J. Parry. 1s. 6d. Goulding and D'Almaine.—We do not generally admire Mr. Parry's compositions, but, for a simple theatrical ballad, we think this extremely pleasing; it is, in our opinion, the best he has written, not excepting "Love's a Tyrant."

"When the Sails are Furl'd." Ballad sung by Miss Boden, in the Pirate. Herbert. 1s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—A pleasing little melody—extremely simple in its construction: the two A's in the second line, second page, are, of course, a typographical mistake.

"Ah, did I Swear to Love thee not?" Ballad sung by Melrose. W. West. 1s. 6d. Evans.—We cannot say much for the originality of this melody; but it is pleasing and easy. There are a number of mistakes in the bass of the accompaniment; but they appear many of them to proceed from the engraver, and we have no doubt will be immediately rectified.

"I asked of my Harp." From the Tales of the Crusaders. G. B. Herbert. 2s. Goulding and D'Almaine.—Had Mr. Herbert ransacked half Christendom for words completely unmusical, he could not have succeeded better; they form an obstacle which we doubt if any composer could overcome, so as to succeed moderately well; and we really think the poetry and music go hand-in-hand.



## METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

*Extract from a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. 51° 37' 3" North, Long. 40' 3" West.*

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ins. Dcls.			
Oct. 1	60	55.25	29.58	29.49	0.3	SE	Misty rain.	
2	62	52.75	29.42	29.39	0.03125	E	Do.	
3	60	53.50	29.42	29.39	0.26875	SE	Rain.	
4	63	47.50	29.76	29.56	—	E	Fair.	
5	62.50	55	29.85	29.79	0.26875	S	Fair—rain at night.	
6	58.75	50.50	29.78	29.48	0.68125	SE	Rain—heavy at night.	
7	56	37	29.77	29.25	0.025	E	Variable.	Blowing fresh.
8	56.50	44	29.78	29.54	0.15	E	Fair—rain at night.	
9	57	50.50	29.81	29.66	—	SW	Dull and heavy.	
10	59.50	55.50	30.05	29.94	—	SW	Do.	
11	62	44.75	30.08	30.05	—	SE	Fair.	
12	60.75	52.50	29.92	29.80	—	E	Foggy morning—fair.	
13	61.75	43.50	29.95	29.86	—	NW	Fair.	
14	60	37.25	29.95	29.92	—	SW	Foggy morning—fair.	
15	57.50	34	30.25	30.15	—	W	Fair.	
16	54	36	30.22	30.15	—	W	Foggy morning—fair.	
17	51	37.50	29.91	29.86	0.125	E	Rain.	
18	52.25	43.50	29.84	29.23	0.425	E	Wet throughout.	
19	49	31.50	29.16	28.63	0.575	W	Do.	
20	42.50	32.50	29.06	28.81	—	W	Fair.	Blowing fresh.
21	43	35.50	29.41	29.06	—	W	Do.	Do.
22	48	28.50	29.80	29.56	—	W	Fair—threatening change.	
23	49	37.50	29.84	29.82	0.0125	NW	Dull and heavy—rain.	
24	52	38.25	29.68	29.64	0.0125	W	Do.	
25	42.75	27.25	29.74	29.64	—	W	Fair.	Frequent squalls.
26	42.75	35	29.81	29.69	0.05	W	Fair day—rain at night.	
27	46.25	42.50	29.78	29.74	—	NW	Fair.	
28	53.50	47.50	29.77	29.72	—	W	Do.	
29	54	40.25	29.77	29.74	0.025	SW	Fair at intervals.	
30	57	38.50	29.74	29.55	0.05625	SW	Dull—rain at night	Blowing strong.
31	52.50	39.50	29.79	29.72	0.03125	W	Fair—rain at night.	
Nov. 1	55.50	42.50	29.69	29.48	0.09375	W	Do.	
2	53.25	48.25	29.54	29.14	0.0625	SW	Fair until evening.	Heavy gale at night
3	50.50	33.50	28.95	28.74	0.40625	SW	Heavy showers.	Blows hard.
4	48	27.75	29.59	29.24	—	NW	Fair.	
5	50	28.75	29.69	29.55	0.1	S	Fair until evening.	
6	52.50	31.50	28.99	28.94	0.0875	SW	Showery.	
7	40.25	28.50	29.11	28.99	0.04375	SW	Misty rain fell.	
8	46	30.50	29.12	28.66	0.44375	NE	Wet throughout.	Blowing hard.
9	40.25	32	28.89	28.77	0.55625	SW	Fair—rain at night.	Squally night.
10	38.50	32	28.81	28.57	0.51875	N	Rain throughout.	Heavy squalls.
11	40	28.50	29.37	29.11	0.00625	NW	Dull & heavy—little rain.	
12	40.75	22.25	29.65	29.53	—	NW	Fair.	
13	38	25	29.65	29.63	—	NW	Do.	
14	44.50	31	29.73	29.61	—	NW	Do.	
15	42	27	29.89	29.83	—	NW	Do.	

<i>Thermometer.</i>		Oct. 15.	<i>Barometer.</i>		Oct. 18.
Greatest variation in the day, {	23° 50'	{ At 3 P.M. 67.50.	Greatest variation in the day, {	61-100ths of an inch	{ At 8 A.M. 29.84.
		{ Midnight 34.			{ 10 P.M. 29.23.

The quantity of rain during the whole month of October was 3.0375, the weather generally mild, and the barometer very high. The occultation of Saturn, which happened on the 30th, was not observed by me: the moon rose among fleecy clouds, and was clear just before the occultation took place, which I did not see, being engaged, at the moment, moving my telescope; and, in a very few seconds afterwards, the sky became overcast, and the moon obscured—nor was she apparent until some time after the emersion.

The rain which has fallen in the first half of November is 2.31865. The barometer has been unusually low; and we have experienced some heavy gales of wind, particularly on the night of the 2d and during the whole of the 3d: the thermometer fell on the night of the 12th nearly 10 degrees below the freezing point; and the four last days have been fine.

*High Wycombe, 16th November, 1825.*

JAMES G. TATE.

*Temperature*



Temperature of London, for October 1825 : 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

1 Wet 60	9 ..... —	17 Showery 55	25 Fine 51
2 Cloudy 63	10 Cloudy 61	18 Do. 52	26 Do. 46
3 Wet 63	11 Fine 62	19 Do. 54	27 Do. 48
4 Fine 63	12 Do. 60	20 Cloudy 49	28 Do. 51
5 Do. 62	13 Showery 62	21 Do. 47	29 Showery —
6 Cloudy 63	14 Fine 59	22 Fine 48	30 Fine —
7 Wet 63	15 ..... 57	23 Foggy —	31 Cloudy —
8 Cloudy 58	16 Fine 55	24 Cloudy 51	

Q IN THE CORNER.

Bruton-street, Nov. 7, 1825.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

IT has been usual to prefix to Medical Reports a list of the diseases which have occurred during stated periods of time. From this circumstance, it might be inferred that *diagnosis*, or the designation of disease, was a thing of no difficulty; that all maladies might be cognizable by names; that a comparison of the frequency of each of them might be clearly estimated, and put on record. But this is a view of the matter very far from the truth. It is true that many diseases are marked by symptoms so remarkable in themselves, and so invariable in their occurrence, that the primary affections cannot be mistaken for or confounded with any other disorders; but there are hourly occurring diseases to which no nosological terms can be usefully applied. This class of complaints is a very numerous one, and the term *anomalous* has by the common consent of medical men, been chosen to designate the diseases which it includes. But when a practitioner is called upon to prepare a catalogue of the diseases which have fallen under his observation, he is often strongly tempted to give names of diseases of doubtful or of very rare occurrence, the diagnosis of which has not been sufficiently fixed to entitle them to "a name:" he is also often induced to give prominence to affections of organs, which he finds, or supposes he finds, to be oftener than others the seats of morbid actions. One fact, perhaps, more than any reasoning upon the subject, teaches how much caution is necessary in giving credence to numerical statements of diseases; it is this, that no two medical men would, if called upon to subject the disorders which they had witnessed together in a given period, to a nosological arrangement, present lists corresponding in their nomenclature.— But there is another fact, for the accuracy of which the writer can vouch, that has induced him to look with jealousy on tables of diseases; and this is, that some reports of diseases which have been got up for the public eye, have been, for

the most part, the pure inventions of the authors. In these specious *morceaux*, fevers of every grade, and acute diseases of the most formidable kind, have been brought on the field for the purpose of adorning the list of *cures*. The names of some disorders have been inserted, in order to shew the discriminating tact of the author; while many diseases of small account have, with an unsparing hand, been thrown in to give a respectable appearance to the "cured" side of the account. It is well for the community that the successful treatment of disease depends in a very inconsiderable degree upon a scientific medical nomenclature: not however that this department of medical science does not deserve a most assiduous cultivation on the part of the practical physician. A careful investigation of the phenomena of disease, and a philosophic attention to the effect of remedies, are indispensable requisites in the successful practitioner. So instructed, he will sometimes conduct to a favourable termination the most obscure and untractable ailments, even when no satisfactory theory of the symptoms can be framed, nor the nosological positions of the maladies determined.

Agreeable to the prediction of the reporter, the past month has not been passed idly by the medical practitioner. The most prominent complaint has been catarrh: catarrh may be said to have been epidemic. In many cases some active depletion has been called for; in all cases abstinence from a stimulating diet has been beneficial. Some children, who have been the subjects of catarrhal affections, have been threatened with tracheal inflammation; but the writer has not met with one case which required blood-letting. Cases of fever have been as frequent as during the summer months. The medical schools are still agitated with discussions on the nature and treatment of fever. There are, amongst us, pathologists, who maintain that fever depends, essentially, upon inflammation, but



of the organ or tissue of the body more especially implicated, nothing satisfactory has been yet advanced. The brain, however, is the part which falls most under suspicion; and, accordingly, some eminent men have taken their stand here.\* The practice of those who hold such opinions will be easily predicated. *Blood-letting* is the *summum remedium*—*vascular depletion* as long as the symptoms continue—and therefore in any stage of the disorder. To all this it may be said, first, that any theory of fever which assigns inflammation as the proximate cause, requires for its confirmation unquestionable evidences of the presence of that morbid agent in the organs said to be affected. Secondly, blood-letting cures the *phlegmasiæ*; that is, those inflammations about which all pathologists are agreed; quashes them in numberless instances, *uno ictu*: but fevers have subsided under all plans of treatment, and under no treatment at all: this is not opinion, but matter-of-fact. Will inflammations of important organs so yield? There are yet practitioners who advocate the use of wine and bark in fevers. To sum up, it is confidently asserted, that the *ratio* of the deaths from fever has been pretty nearly the same under all the modes of treatment that have yet been devised.

Scarlatina has prevailed rather extensively: in the Reporter's practice the disease has in some instances appeared in a mild form, yielding readily to the ordinary anti-inflammatory measures. In one instance the disease was confined to one child, al-

though several children in the same family were in constant communication with it. In other instances, however, the disorder has exhibited symptoms so severe, as to require all the resources which our art could supply to obviate a fatal termination; and all the measures practised to prevent the disease from spreading to other individuals in the family have been rendered abortive. Measles have, during the past month, fallen under the treatment of the Reporter; but of this disorder, so deeply interesting to the fond parent, he has nothing extraordinary to communicate.

A small work from the pen of Dr. Shearman, on Hydrocephalus, has just made its appearance: it deserves the most attentive perusal of the medical practitioner. The purpose of the author is to controvert the doctrine of *water in the brain* being a distinct specific disease, and to oppose the prevalent opinion of the proximate cause of watery effusion being inflammation. The author endeavours to show that the symptom, water in the brain, is an accidental occurrence, taking place in a variety of diseases, and as the consequence of numerous causes, acting upon the cerebral organs, depending upon a certain condition of those organs, constituting a state of *predisposition* merely, without the presence of actual disease. Dr. Shearman considers *fever, of whatever description*, as one of the most frequent causes of effusion in the brain. In the opinion of the Reporter, the author has proved the soundness of his positions.

JAMES FIELD.

\* Clutterbuck, Langstaff, &c.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Nov. 24, 1825.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITH respect to the present state of our agricultural affairs and our prospects, we may well exclaim with the ancient, "O too fortunate people, did they but know their own good!" For some time past, our reports have been those of almost invariable and increasing prosperity, in which all the rural classes have shared. Wheat sowing is completed, with the exception of some few districts, in which that process is usually extended to the first or second week in December. The season has throughout been most auspicious, and the failures extremely rare; the lands having worked well, and the seed been good. A greater breadth than last year has been sown, and no necessity will be experienced for the culture of wheat in the spring. As a natural consequence of such a season and circumstances, the early sown wheats have risen to too great luxuriance, and the ancient custom is generally resorted to of *sheeping* them, or feeding them down: in some districts, turnips are strewed upon the

wheats, as sheep food. Breaking up waste lands proceeds gradually, and the national produce of bread-corn may, at no great distant of time, overtop the home demand. Should the present open weather continue, the fallows for spring tillage will be finished in fine order, from the stirring spirit which now inspires the farmers, and from the competent number of good and skilful, and, comparatively, well paid labourers. These last earn, in the best paid districts, from fifteen to twenty-five shillings per week. The last crop of wheat may now be very fairly pronounced one-quarter beyond the average of years, in quantity; in quality, that portion which escaped damage from the variableness of the seasons, is remarkably heavy, thin-skinned and fine, amounting, in probability, to one-quarter of the whole; the remainder is of middling and irregular quality, a part of it steely, and much of it rough in hand. The straw, exhibiting here and there the common atmospheric blemishes, is generally clean and fair,



fair, and in quantity beyond expectation. The spring corns and pulse prove full as good as we have before stated: oats are the most deficient crop, and, notwithstanding the import, will be dear in the spring; beans and pease will also be then in much request. The crops of natural grass have been immense throughout the autumn, and, in clays, were much trodden and poached during the wet weather. The eddishes of clover, and of the various natural grasses, have proved a fine resource for sheep and cattle, and serve, fortunately, to economize the defective crop of turnips: which, however, turns out superior to promise. Winter vetches, winter barley and rye, are also a resource to our ablest cultivators. Mangel wurzel has not, perhaps, been grown to the usual extent during the present year. Potatoes, not a general good crop, whether in respect of quantity or quality, are expected to be dear in the spring. The past season was not favourable to either hops or seeds; the former, however, have not advanced in price equally with the expectations of speculators. The price of barley has not declined on opening the ports, a sufficient proof of the real need of importation. All kinds of live stock, together with the meat markets, have suffered some depression: but it is now, perhaps, too late in the season to expect much or any addition. The acorn pork coming to market, has somewhat reduced the price, and the dairy-fed is a penny per pound lower. Farmers are, perhaps, generally inclined to keep their cattle too long abroad; and the few cold and wet nights we have had, it is

said, have had an ill effect on the animals, which would have been more safe and comfortable in the fold-yard. The cow is particularly liable to *chill* in the loins, and to a *hoose* or cough at this season, of which she may not recover until the month of June; and never, should these affections become chronic. The wool trade has received an additional depression, from the obstruction to manufacture occasioned by the late combinations. The quantity in the hands of the growers must be very considerable. There are complaints from the tenantry, in some counties, of a premature raising of rents. Horses have given way a little in price, but it is supposed will be dear beyond all precedent in the spring. The majority of our farmers have been led into dreadful apprehensions of a free trade in corn; but, sometimes, that which we most dreaded, after the first and necessary shock of change, has proved of the greatest benefit. All crops in the corn countries of the Continent are large, peas and beans excepted, and the stock of wheat on hand very great.

*Smithfield*:—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.—Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Dairy-fed Pork, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

*Corn Exchange*:—Wheat, 50s. to 78s.—Barley, 30s. to 50s.—Oats, 25s. to 36s.—Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 125s.—Straw, 36s. to 45s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 46s. 6d. per Chaldron.

*Middlesex*, Nov. 21st.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**COTTON WOOL.**—There was a very fair demand for cotton last week, chiefly for exportation; the purchases were made at former prices, and, in some instances, at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the last East-India Company's sales. Should the continental demand continue, prices may be expected higher. 5,110 bags were sold last week as follows:—

400 bags	Upland, ordinary to fair	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.
500	Pernambuco, fair to fine	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
160	Mina Nova, good	11d.
400	Egyptian, middling to fair	11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
2,400	Surats, middling to good	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1,000	Bengals, ordinary to fair	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6d.
50	Madras, fair	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
And by Auction 200	Boweds	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10d.

Cotton Wool has been in fair demand this week, 3,000 bags have been sold; and latterly, Bengals, Surats, and Pernambucos at an advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

**Sugar.**—It is rather a difficult task to give an accurate statement of the British Plantation Sugar market this week, in consequence of the many opinions entertained of the article. Several holders have appeared anxious to submit to the reduced rates offered by the grocers; however, the greater part of them have withdrawn their samples from the market, from an opinion that the market will be maintained. Low Brown Jamaicas have been sold at 68s., good 70s., and middling 72s. per cwt.

Refined Sugars are dull of sale; there were some purchases of large lumps made at 87s., but, generally speaking, not more than 86s., or 42s. 6d. on board, can be obtained. Single loaves, 91s. to 96s., or 49s. to 54s. on board. In Powder, Hambro', and other finer goods, little doing, and prices lower.

*East-India*



of the organ or tissue of the body more especially implicated, nothing satisfactory has been yet advanced. The brain, however, is the part which falls most under suspicion; and, accordingly, some eminent men have taken their stand here.\* The practice of those who hold such opinions will be easily predicated. *Blood-letting* is the *summum remedium*—*vascular depletion* as long as the symptoms continue—and therefore in any stage of the disorder. To all this it may be said, first, that any theory of fever which assigns inflammation as the proximate cause, requires for its confirmation unquestionable evidences of the presence of that morbid agent in the organs said to be affected. Secondly, blood-letting cures the *phlegmasiæ*; that is, those inflammations about which all pathologists are agreed; quashes them in numberless instances, *uno actu*: but fevers have subsided under all plans of treatment, and under no treatment at all: this is not opinion, but matter-of-fact. Will inflammations of important organs so yield? There are yet practitioners who advocate the use of wine and bark in fevers. To sum up, it is confidently asserted, that the *ratio* of the deaths from fever has been pretty nearly the same under all the modes of treatment that have yet been devised.

Scarlatina has prevailed rather extensively: in the Reporter's practice the disease has in some instances appeared in a mild form, yielding readily to the ordinary anti-inflammatory measures. In one instance the disease was confined to one child, al-

though several children in the same family were in constant communication with it. In other instances, however, the disorder has exhibited symptoms so severe, as to require all the resources which our art could supply to obviate a fatal termination; and all the measures practised to prevent the disease from spreading to other individuals in the family have been rendered abortive. Measles have, during the past month, fallen under the treatment of the Reporter; but of this disorder, so deeply interesting to the fond parent, he has nothing extraordinary to communicate.

A small work from the pen of Dr. Shearman, on Hydrocephalus, has just made its appearance: it deserves the most attentive perusal of the medical practitioner. The purpose of the author is to controvert the doctrine of *water in the brain* being a distinct specific disease, and to oppose the prevalent opinion of the proximate cause of watery effusion being inflammation. The author endeavours to show that the symptom, water in the brain, is an accidental occurrence, taking place in a variety of diseases, and as the consequence of numerous causes, acting upon the cerebral organs, depending upon a certain condition of those organs, constituting a state of *predisposition* merely, without the presence of actual disease. Dr. Shearman considers *fever, of whatever description*, as one of the most frequent causes of effusion in the brain. In the opinion of the Reporter, the author has proved the soundness of his positions.

JAMES FIELD.

\* Clutterbuck, Langstaff, &c.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Nov. 24, 1825.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**W**ITH respect to the present state of our agricultural affairs and our prospects, we may well exclaim with the ancient, "O too fortunate people, did they but know their own good!" For some time past, our reports have been those of almost invariable and increasing prosperity, in which all the rural classes have shared. Wheat sowing is completed, with the exception of some few districts, in which that process is usually extended to the first or second week in December. The season has throughout been most auspicious, and the failures extremely rare; the lands having worked well, and the seed been good. A greater breadth than last year has been sown, and no necessity will be experienced for the culture of wheat in the spring. As a natural consequence of such a season and circumstances, the early sown wheats have risen to too great luxuriance, and the ancient custom is generally resorted to of *sheeping* them, or feeding them down: in some districts, turnips are strewed upon the

wheats, as sheep food. Breaking up waste lands proceeds gradually, and the national produce of bread-corn may, at no great distant of time, overtop the home demand. Should the present open weather continue, the fallows for spring tillage will be finished in fine order, from the stirring spirit which now inspires the farmers, and from the competent number of good and skilful, and, comparatively, well paid labourers. These last earn, in the best paid districts, from fifteen to twenty-five shillings per week. The last crop of wheat may now be very fairly pronounced one-quarter beyond the average of years, in quantity; in quality, that portion which escaped damage from the variableness of the seasons, is remarkably heavy, thin-skinned and fine, amounting, in probability, to one-quarter of the whole; the remainder is of middling and irregular quality, a part of it steely, and much of it rough in hand. The straw, exhibiting here and there the common atmospheric blemishes, is generally clean and fair,



fair, and in quantity beyond expectation. The spring corns and pulse prove full as good as we have before stated: oats are the most deficient crop, and, notwithstanding the import, will be dear in the spring; beans and pease will also be then in much request. The crops of natural grass have been immense throughout the autumn, and, in clays, were much trodden and poached during the wet weather. The eddishes of clover, and of the various natural grasses, have proved a fine resource for sheep and cattle, and serve, fortunately, to economize the defective crop of turnips: which, however, turns out superior to promise. Winter vetches, winter barley and rye, are also a resource to our ablest cultivators. Mangel wurzel has not, perhaps, been grown to the usual extent during the present year. Potatoes, not a general good crop, whether in respect of quantity or quality, are expected to be dear in the spring. The past season was not favourable to either hops or seeds; the former, however, have not advanced in price equally with the expectations of speculators. The price of barley has not declined on opening the ports, a sufficient proof of the real need of importation. All kinds of live stock, together with the meat markets, have suffered some depression: but it is now, perhaps, too late in the season to expect much or any addition. The acorn pork coming to market, has somewhat reduced the price, and the dairy-fed is a penny per pound lower. Farmers are, perhaps, generally inclined to keep their cattle too long abroad; and the few cold and wet nights we have had, it is

said, have had an ill effect on the animals, which would have been more safe and comfortable in the fold-yard. The cow is particularly liable to *chill* in the loins, and to a *hoose* or cough at this season, of which she may not recover until the month of June; and never, should these affections become chronic. The wool trade has received an additional depression, from the obstruction to manufacture occasioned by the late combinations. The quantity in the hands of the growers must be very considerable. There are complaints from the tenantry, in some counties, of a premature raising of rents. Horses have given way a little in price, but it is supposed will be dear beyond all precedent in the spring. The majority of our farmers have been led into dreadful apprehensions of a free trade in corn; but, sometimes, that which we most dreaded, after the first and necessary shock of change, has proved of the greatest benefit. All crops in the corn countries of the Continent are large, peas and beans excepted, and the stock of wheat on hand very great.

*Smithfield*:—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.—Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Dairy-fed Pork, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

*Corn Exchange*:—Wheat, 50s. to 78s.—Barley, 30s. to 50s.—Oats, 25s. to 36s.—Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 125s.—Straw, 36s. to 45s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 46s. 6d. per Chaldron.

*Middlesex*, Nov. 21st.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**COTTON WOOL.**—There was a very fair demand for cotton last week, chiefly for exportation; the purchases were made at former prices, and, in some instances, at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the last East-India Company's sales. Should the continental demand continue, prices may be expected higher. 5,110 bags were sold last week as follows:—

400 bags	Upland, ordinary to fair	....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
500	Pernambuco, fair to fine	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
160	Mina Nova, good	.....	11d.
400	Egyptian, middling to fair	....	11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
2,400	Surats, middling to good	....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1,000	Bengals, ordinary to fair	....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6d.
50	Madras, fair	.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
And by Auction 200	Boweds	.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10d.

Cotton Wool has been in fair demand this week, 3,000 bags have been sold; and latterly, Bengals, Surats, and Pernambucos at an advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

**Sugar.**—It is rather a difficult task to give an accurate statement of the British Plantation Sugar market this week, in consequence of the many opinions entertained of the article. Several holders have appeared anxious to submit to the reduced rates offered by the grocers; however, the greater part of them have withdrawn their samples from the market, from an opinion that the market will be maintained. Low Brown Jamaicas have been sold at 68s., good 70s., and middling 72s. per cwt.

Refined Sugars are dull of sale; there were some purchases of large lumps made at 87s., but, generally speaking, not more than 86s., or 42s. 6d. on board, can be obtained. Single loaves, 91s. to 96s., or 49s. to 54s. on board. In Powder, Hambro', and other finer goods, little doing, and prices lower.

*East-India*



**East-India Sugars.**—By the East-India Company, 2,190 bags of Mauritius were offered, the greater part of which were taken in at 35s. to 41s. for Brown, and 42s. to 47s. for Yellow; 1,000 bags of Bengal middling, and good White, sold at 36s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt.

**Foreign Sugars** are but little inquired for; the market is well supplied with Brown and Yellow qualities, for which there is little demand; however, a parcel of Bahias was sold this week at 35s. 6d. per cwt.

**Molasses** are brisk in demand at 34s 6d. per cwt.

**Coffee** remains same as before, except in the better sorts, which have rather given way; St. Domingos have been sold, by Private Contract, at 57s. to 58s. per cwt., and Brazils at 57s. to 58s.

**Pimento.**—Sold, by Public Sale, at 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb.

**Spirits.**—The Spirit market is very firm to-day, and Leward Island Rums have advanced 1d. per gallon.

**Tea.**—In prices no alteration since our last.

**Provisions.**—The late cold weather has occasioned Dutch Butter to advance considerably; for the best quality 125s. is demanded; Irish Butter is 2s. per cwt. higher; New Bacon commands high prices, viz. 68s. for middles, and 74s. per cwt. for sides.

**Oil.**—The result of the Fishery is pretty nearly ascertained; it is estimated to produce only about 6,000 tons. In prices, little alteration to notice, as much depends on the operation of speculators.

**Course of Exchange.**—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Hamburgh, 37.—Paris, 25. 30.—Bordeaux, 25. 55.—Vienna, 10.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Bilboa, 86½.—Frankfort, 151.—Seville or Barcelona, 36.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 44½.—Venice, 27.—Palermo, 122½.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Rio Janeiro, 49.—Bahia, 51.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

**Premiums on Shares and Canals and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.**—Barnsley Canal, 330l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 127l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 304l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 490l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,100l.—Neath, 380l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance, British and Foreign, 13½l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 15s.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light and Chartered Company, 60l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 318l.

## MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

### ALMONDS:—

Jordan, per cwt. .... 10l. 8s. to 11l.  
Valentia ..... 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.  
Bitter ..... 4l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.

### ALUM:—

British ..... per ton .... 15l.

### BARILLA:—

Carthagea ..... per ton 21l. to 22l.  
Teneriffe ..... 17l. 10s. to 18l.  
Sicily ..... 18l. 10s. to 19l.  
East-India ..... 8l.

**BRIMSTONE:—**Rough per ton 7l. to 7l. 10s.

### COCOA:—

Grenada (in Bond).. per cwt. 70s. to 95s.  
Trinidad ..... 70s. to 85s.  
West-India ..... 60s. to 80s.  
Guayaquil ..... 40s. to 42s.  
Brazil ..... 40s. to 45s.

### COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica ..... 50s. to 93s.  
Demerara, Berbice, &c. .... 60s. to 90s.  
Dominica and St. Lucie .... 66s. to 86s.  
Mocha ..... 80s. to 140s.  
Ceylon ..... 54s. to 58s.  
St. Domingo ..... 56s. to 57s.  
Havannah ..... 56s. to 60s.  
Brazil ..... 56s. to 58s.

### COTTON WOOL:—

Bengal ..... per lb. 5½d. to 6½d.  
Madras ..... 5¾d. to 7d.  
Surat ..... 5¼d. to 7d.  
Bourbon ..... 10d. to 15d.  
Georgia, upland ..... 8d. to 10¾d.  
Sea Island ..... 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.  
Stained ..... 8d. to 12d.  
New Orleans ..... 9d. to 12d.  
Pernambucos ..... 12d. to 13d.  
Maranhams ..... 11½d. to 12d.  
Bahias ..... 11d. to 12d.  
Paras ..... 10d. to 10¾d.  
Mina Novas ..... 10½d. to 11d.  
Geras ..... 8d. to 9½d.  
Demerara and Berbice .... 10d. to 12d.  
Cumana ..... 8d. to 9d.  
West India, common ..... 8½d. to 10½d.  
Carricau ..... 10d. to 11d.  
Carthagea ..... 8½d. to 9d.  
Egyptian ..... 11d. to 12d.  
Smyrna ..... 10½d. to 12d.

**CURRENTS** ..... per cwt. 104s. to 106s.

**FIGS:—**Turkey ..... 42s. to 50s.

### FLAX:—

Riga P. T. R. new .. per ton 50l. to 51l.  
Petersburgh



Petersburgh .....	44l. to 45l.
Archangel .....	46l.
<b>GINGER:—</b>	
East-India, per cwt. (in Bond) 32l. to 35l.	
Barbadoes (duty paid) .....	5l. to 6l.
Jamaica, white .....	6l. to 8l.
—, fine and large....	10l. 10s to 13l.
<b>Hemp:—</b>	
Riga and Rhine .... per ton	49l. to 50l.
Petersburgh, clean.....	44l.
<b>INDIGO:—</b>	
East India, fine blue, per lb.	14s. 6d. to 15s.
Fine Violet .....	12s. 6d. to 14s. 4d.
Ordinary .....	11s. to 12s. 6d.
Madras .....	5s. to 11s. 2d.
Caraccas and Guatimalas...	8s. to 14s. 6d.
<b>IRON:—</b>	
Petersburgh, .....	per ton 17l. to 23l.
Swedish .....	15l. to 16l.
English Bar .....	11l 10s.
<b>OILS:—</b>	
Olive Galipoli, per ton.....	44l. to 45l.
Geneva and Provence .....	70l. to 75l.
Barbary .....	38l. to 40l.
Lucca, in jars of 24 galls.	6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s.
Florence .....	half-chest 25s. to 26s.
Linseed, per ton 236 galls.	22l. to 23l. 10s.
PEPPER (in Bond) .....	per lb. 5d. to 6d.
PIMENTO, Jamaica....	per lb. 11½d. to 12d.
PITCH, Stockholm .....	per cwt. 7s. to 8s.
RICE:—Carolina.....	per do. 38s. to 39s.
<b>SPIRITS (in Bond):—</b>	
Rum, Jamaica, per gall.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.
—, Leeward Island ..	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.
Brandy, Cogniac .....	3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.
—, Bourdeaux....	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.
Hollands .....	2s.
<b>SPICES:—</b>	
Cinnamon .....	per lb. 4s 9d. to 8s.
Cloves .....	3s. to 4s. 6d.

Mace .....	6s. 6d. to 7s.
Nutmegs .....	5s. 2d. to 5s. 5d.
<b>SUGAR:—</b>	
Jamaica &c. &c.... per cwt.	67s. to 76s.
East-India.....	34s. to 45s.
Brazil.....	36s. to 50s.
Havannah .....	33s. to 57s.
<b>Refined, (in Bond):—</b>	
Lumps .....	44s. to 49s.
Fine Patent .....	50s. to 57s.
<b>TEA:</b>	
Bohea .....	per lb. 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.
Congou, common.....	2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.
Souchong .....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.
Twankay and Bloom..	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Hyson .....	4s. 4d. to 6s.
Gunpowder .....	4s. 11d. to 6s. 8d.
<b>TOBACCO:</b>	
Virginia .....	4d. to 8d.
Maryland .....	6d. to 2s. 6d.
<b>WINE:—(in Bond)</b>	
Cape Madeira, per 110 galls.	14l. to 25l.
Red ditto .....	15l. to 30l.
Port, superior,.. per 138 ditto	42l. to 56l.
Good ditto .....	ditto.... 30l. to 36l.
Inferior .....	ditto.... 24l. to 28l.
Lisbon .....	per 140 ditto 28l. to 35l.
Bucellas .....	ditto .... 40l. to 45l.
Sherry .....	130 ditto 28l. to 63l.
Mountain.....	126 ditto 25l. to 45l.
Calcavella.....	140 ditto 38l. to 44l.
Spanish Red, tun of 252 ditto	16l. to 30l.
Benecarlo.....	112 ditto 8l. to 12l.
Bronti.....	ditto .. 10l. to 22l.
Teneriffe .....	120 ditto 10l. to 22l.
Madeira, direct....	110 ditto 20l. to 25l.
—, West-India ditto ....	26l. 35l.
—, East-India ditto ..	32l. to 95l.
Claret J. per hhd. 56	ditto 20l. to 55l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of October and the 19th of November 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

**A**YDEN, S. and W. Elwell, Shelf, Halifax, iron-masters  
Glover, T. J. Oakeen, R. Lomas, J. Dethick, and J. Green, Derby, flax-manufacturers

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.

BLIZARD, W. Petersham, butcher, Oct. 26  
Batty, B. Manor-street, Chelsea, bricklayer, Nov. 8  
Elvey, T. and J. Castle-street, Holborn, printers, Nov. 14  
Flint, T. Burlington Arcade, bookseller, Nov. 5  
Green, S. Kingsland, plumber, Oct. 25  
Harrop, T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 20  
Hughan, R. Ipswich, tea-dealer, Nov. 1  
Lintott, W. Leadenhall-market, butcher, Nov. 5  
Marten, T. Upper Thames-street, corn-dealer, Oct. 29  
Miller, W. Lower Thames-street, warehouseman, Nov. 3  
Milligan, T. Hanway-street, haberdasher, Nov. 13  
Parrinier, G. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant, Oct. 27  
Pearce, J. Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman, Nov. 8  
Perkins, R. Egham, carpenter, Oct. 23  
Pollard, T. Brighton, brewer, Nov. 1  
Pritchard, J., and J. Burton, Yursley, Middlesex, brick-makers, Oct. 23  
Pollard, J. Penton-row, Walworth, umbrella-maker, Nov. 1

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 417.

Rigg, T. B. Great Tufton-street, Westminster, commission-agent, Oct. 24  
Sapio, L. B. Alpha-cottage, Regent's-park, Nov. 8  
Stratton, H. Westham, wine and spirit-merchant, Nov. 13  
Tournier, J. N. Haymarket, restaurateur, Nov. 9  
Walsh, T. Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Oct. 17

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 149]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ASHBY, G. S. Lombard-street, engraver. (Cottle, Aldermanbury  
Asprey, St. George, Hanover-square, silversmith. (Dawson and Co., Saville-place  
Aungier, M. Marchmont-street, bill-broker. (Badeley, Leman-street  
Baker, F. Hendon, potter. (Brainscombe, Fleet-street  
Baker, W. S. W. H. Kensington-lane, silk-hat-manufacturer. (Howard, Warwick-street, Golden-square  
Bannister, J. Worcester, victualler. (Oldaker, Pershore; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn  
Barham, T. Warwick, slater. (Patterson, Leamington Priors; and Platt, New Boswell-court  
Binks, G. Balham-hill, dealer. (Taylor, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street  
Bland, J. Tysoe-street, Spa-fields, baker. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas the Apostle  
Blizard, W. Petersham, butcher. (Smith and Son, Richmond;  
3 N



- Richmond; and Hume and Smith, Great James-street
- Bolton, E. and W. Sparrow, Margaret-street, upholsterers. (Parker, Dyer's-buildings)
- Bousfield, J. Manchester, merchant. (Radford, Manchester; and Willis and Co. London)
- Bromley, Mary, and J. Gillings, Commercial-road, cheesemongers. (Brough, Shoreditch)
- Brown, J. Upper Thornhaugh-street, Cold Harbour-lane, builder. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas the Apostle)
- Brunton, J. Southwick, Durham, shipbuilder. (Allison, Monkwearmouth; and Bell and Broderick, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside)
- Brown, J. and J. Thompson, Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Ogle, Clement's-lane)
- Buchanan, C. Woolwich, shoemaker. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard)
- Burn, J. New-street, Covent-garden, grocer. (Tate and Johnson, Copthall-buildings)
- Burnell, W. S. New London-street, merchant. (Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
- Burnell, F. J. St. Mary-hill, ship and insurance-broker. (Rearden and Davis, Corber-street)
- Carrington, W. Fore-street, cheesemonger. (Pearson, Union-street, Broad-street)
- Clarke, J. B. Walworth, dealer. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
- Collicolicott, R. S. Weston, Somerset, clothier. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)
- Conway, J. Upper Stamford-street, Lambeth, builder. (Colclough, Clifford's-inn)
- Cowper, G. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand)
- Cowper, J. Copthall-court, merchant. (Patterson and Peile, Old Broad-street)
- Davies, E. Lambeth, engineer. (Meymoth, Great Surrey-street)
- Dawson, E. Knaresborough, butcher. (Anderson, York; and Lever, Gray's-inn-lane)
- Dennett, R. Fulham-road, cheesemonger. (Hall and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Dibdin, C. Zion-place, Waterloo-road, music-seller. (Hallstone, Southampton-buildings)
- Dolby, J. Catherine-street, bookseller. (Richardson, Cheapside)
- Dufton, S. Oat-lane, Noble-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square)
- Dunham, W. Coleman-street, victualler. (Blackford, Fenchurch-buildings)
- Earle, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Moorcraft and Fowler, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-inn)
- Edwards, J. Thames-bank, ironfounder. (Chuter, Water-lane, Blackfriars)
- Elgar, W. Castle-street, Holborn, coal-merchant. (Wood, Richmond-buildings)
- Fatley, B. Manor-street, Chelsea, bricklayer. (Wrentmore and Gee, Charles-street, St. James's-square)
- Fell, H. Grocers'-hall-court, merchant. (Brough, Shoreditch)
- Fenn, S. Bell street, Edgeware-road, corn-dealer. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Filbey, S. Harlesdon-green, Harrow-road, bricklayer. (Robinson, Half-moon-street)
- Flint, T. Burlington-arcade, bookseller. (Totie and Co., Poultry)
- Fowler, M. Birmingham, grocer. (Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Franklin, R. Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, tailor. (Duncombe, Lyon's-inn)
- Fulljames, A. V. Judd-street, linen-draper. (Farris, Surrey-street)
- Garbutt, G. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, bookseller. (Raisbeck and Co., Stockton; and Perkins and Frampton, Gray's-inn)
- Gilbert, C. S. Devonport, chemist. (Sole, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-inn)
- Giles, W. Heston, dealer. (Reilly, Clement's-inn)
- Godden, W. Portsea, carpenter. (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street)
- Goodyear, T. Aldersgate-street, straw-hat-manufacturer. (Birkett, Cloak-lane)
- Green, S. Kingsland, plumber. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
- Green, T. Ledbury, Hereford, corn-dealer. (Phelps, Ledbury; and Beverley, Temple)
- Gregory, J. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, rope-maker. (Miller, Frome, Selwood; and Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars)
- Gregory, T. Ealing, bookseller. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Harding, R. Chapel-street, Somers Town, timber-merchant. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
- Harris, G. W. and C. Evans, Southampton, linen-draper. (Miller, Frome, Selwood; and Hartley, New Bridge-street)
- Harpham, R. J. Nottingham, hosier. (Rigley, Nottingham; and Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's-inn)
- Higgins, P. Nottingham, baker. (Hurst, Nottingham; and Knowlys, New-inn)
- Honeybourne, J. Portsea, builder. (Glendinning, Portsea; and Nayler, Great Newport-street)
- Humphreys, J. Harlow, builder. (Baddeley, Lemon-street)
- Hyart, J. Bristol, carpenter. (Stephens and Goodhind, Bristol; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Jackson, J. Hammersmith, shopkeeper. (Coleman, Tysall-street)
- Jenning, J. Leicester, soap-boiler. (Maudesley, Liverpool; and Wheeler, Lincoln's-inn-Fields)
- Jupp, E. Camden-town, builder. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)
- Kirk, E. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Edge, Manchester)
- Know, J. and J. W. Bent Mills, near Wilsden, York, cotton-spinners. (Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Lancefield, J. Littlebourne, builder. (Graham and Gatesworthy, Symond's-inn)
- Langford, T. T. Lamb's Conduit-street, china and glassman. (Freame and Best, Temple)
- Lawson, T. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Halsheds and Webster, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Leonard, R. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Jones, Size-lane)
- Levy, J. Church-street, Minorities, silversmith. (Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe)
- Lewis, D. Lampeter, Pontstephen, Cardigan, inn-keeper. (Williams, Bond-court, Walbrook)
- Lewis, J. Langibby, Monmouth, dealer. (Tripp, Newport; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Lintott, W. Leadenhall-market, butcher. (Platt, Church-passage, Clement's-inn)
- McMurdie, W. and W. C. Pout, Epping, stationers. (Richardson, Walbrook)
- Massey, P. Bristol, hooper. (Smith, Bristol; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Masters, W. Duke-street, Aldgate, woollen-draper. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square)
- Mash, J. Bordesley, glass-cutter. (Page, Birmingham; and Burfoot, Temple)
- Miller, W. Lower Thames-street, warehouseman. (Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane)
- Mizen, J. Southwaxall, Wilts, baker. (King and Lukin, Gray's-inn)
- Moberley, W. Old Broad-street, merchant. (Gregson and Fonnereux, Angel-court)
- Morris, R. and W. T. Tower-street, wine-merchant. (Ogle, Clement's-inn)
- Munday, T. Great Marlborough-street, cheesemonger. (Bugby, Clerkenwell-close)
- Newnham, H. P. Tower-hill, flour-dealer. (Smith and Were, Basinghall-street)
- Norris, S. Cobham-row, Coldbath-fields, brewer. (Price, St. John's-square)
- Ordaino, G. Nottingham, carriage-maker. (Gressley, Nottingham; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Orme, R. Burton-upon-Trent, draper. (Greenwood, Huddersfield; and Battye and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Orton, S. Atherstone, woolstapler. (Smith and Baxter, Atherstone; and Fleming and Baxter, Gray's-inn)
- Parminter, G. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant. (Rhodes and Burch, New-inn)
- Parr, J. Nottingham, victualler. (Williams, Nottingham; and Gapes, Gray's-inn)
- Patterson, W. and W. Elliott, Basinghall-street, merchants. (Rushbury, Cateaton-street)
- Perkins, T. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Faithful, Brighton; and Faithful, Birchin-lane)
- Peacock, J. Watford, stationer. (Bean, Took's-court, Cursitor-street)
- Pearman, W. Euston-street, music-seller. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand)
- Perkins, R. Egham, carpenter. (Sloap, Brentford, and Temple-lane, London)
- Piermont, M. Strand, victualler. (Jessop and Jordan, Thave's-inn)
- Pitter, J. Cheltenham, grocer. (Pope and Brewer, Bloomfield-street, London-wall)
- Pollard, J. Penton-row, Walworth, umbrella-maker. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
- Pott, W. Union-street, Southwark, victualler. (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield)



Powell, J. Southampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor.  
(Jones, Barnard's-inn  
Prideaux, W. J. Square, and W. Prideaux, jun.,  
King's-bridge, Devon, bankers. (Wyse and Wey-  
mouth, King's-bridge; and Fox, Austin-friars  
Pritchard, J. and J. Burton, Yewsley, brickmakers.  
(F. and J. Tedbutt, Austin-friars  
Rawlings, R. Castle-street, Leicester-square, jew-  
eller. (Fawcett, Jewin-street  
Reid, R. High-street, Mary-le-bone, upholsterer.  
(Cole, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars  
Reynolds, W. Liverpool, cotton-broker. (Hinde,  
Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn  
Ridley, W. Castle-street, Holborn, carpet-dealer.  
(Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street  
Rigg, T. B. Chelsea, commission-agent. (Eikens,  
Broad-street, Golden-square  
Roebuck, J. Huddersfield, wholesale-grocer. (White-  
head and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke  
and Co., Chancery-lane  
Roberts, Sir W. Whitcombe, Rawleigh, Devon,  
banker. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street  
Roby, T. Tamworth, tanner. (Burfoot, Temple  
Rowson, J. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Gregson  
and Fonnereux, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street  
Sapio, L. B. Alpha-cottage, Regent's-park, music-  
seller. (Thwaites, Vittoria-place, Lambeth  
Seagrove, W. Portsea, draper. (Miller, Frome,  
Selwood; and Hartley, New Bridge-street  
Shaw, A. Delph, York, grocer. (Buckley, Man-  
chester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple  
Smith, C. S. Bishopsgate-street, draper. (Cooke  
and Watts, Fumival's-inn  
Smith, J. O. High-street, Borough, draper. (Par-  
son, Bow-church-yard  
Smith, J. sen. and J. Smith, jun., Cateaton-street,  
warehousemen. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook-  
buildings  
Smyrk, T. and J. Hope, Manchester, calenderer.  
(Nobb, Manchester; and Willett, Essex-street  
Stewart, R. S. Preston-upon-Wye, miller. (Parker,  
Boswell-court  
Stevens, J. Regent-street, bootmaker. (Phillips,  
Bedford-street  
Stockey, R. and J. Nicholas, Upper Thames-street,  
coal-merchants. (Hartley, New Bridge-street  
Stokes, J. Bristol, miller. (Bevan and Britton,  
Bristol; and Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street  
Symonds, W. Stow-market, miller. (Ransom,  
Stow-market; and Dixon and Sons, New Bos-  
well-court  
Tatton, T. Gerrard-street, grocer. (Drake, Old  
Fish-street  
Taylor, J. Manchester, machine-maker. (Morris  
and Gooldeen, Manchester; and Adlington and  
Co., Bedford-row  
Thompson, S. Carlisle, milliner. (Hodgson and

Nanson, Carlisle; and Young, Charlotte-row,  
Mansion-house  
Thornwaite, W. C., W. Ryland, and J. Wills,  
Fleet-street, ironmongers. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-  
yard  
Till, C. Taunton, linen-draper. (Fisher and Spencer,  
Walbrook-buildings  
Tinsley, W. Arnold, Nottingham, blacksmith.  
(Hopkinson, Nottingham; and Hurd and John-  
son, Temple  
Trott, T. Hoxton, builder. (Pope and Brewer,  
Bloomfield-street, London-wall  
Wait, G. T. Old-street, linen-draper. (James, Wal-  
brook  
Walsh, T. Preston, grocer. (Woodburn, Preston;  
and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row  
Wehnert, H. Leicester-square, tailor. (Richardson  
and Pike, Golden-square  
Wells, J. and W. Onyon, Bishopsgate-street-with-  
out, woollen-drapers. (Clark, Bishopsgate-  
church-yard  
West, J. and R. Doren, Golden-square, tailors.  
(Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square  
Weston, W. Clarendon-street, Somers Town, builder.  
(Watson and Son, Bouverie-street  
Wilkie, A. Duke-street, Portland-place, uphol-  
sterer. (Ward, Charles-street, Covent-garden  
Wilson, J. King-street, merchant. (Gates, Catea-  
ton-street  
Wilson, G. Constitution-row, Gray's-inn-road, corn-  
dealer. (Carpenter, John-street  
Wilson, J. Leeds, dealer. (Granger, Leeds; and  
King, Hatton-garden  
Williams, S. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Barrow  
and Vincent, Basinghall-street  
Willmott, R. S. Paddington-street, builder. (Hal-  
lett and Henderson, Northumberland-street,  
Mary-le-bone  
Wise, W. Piccadilly, picture-dealer. (Rogers and  
Son, Manchester-buildings; and Bell and Bro-  
derick, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside  
Williams, W. and W. Scott, Broad-court, wine and  
spirit-merchants. (Jay and Byles, Gray's-inn  
Winter, G. Bucklersbury, merchant. (Monins and  
Bockitt, Temple  
Woods, J. and H. Williams, Hastings. (Spence  
and Desborough, Size-lane  
Worley, J. Fish-street-hill, wine and spirit-mer-  
chant. (Holt, Threadneedle-street  
Wright, G. Birmingham, merchant. (Lee and Co.,  
Birmingham; and Alexander and Son, Carey-  
street  
Wright, H. Eccleston-street, Pimlico, merchant.  
(Farris, Surrey-street, Strand  
Young, B. Camberwell-new-road, carpenter,  
(Hadwen, Pancras-lane, Queen-street

## DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, J. Bucklersbury, Nov. 26  
Arnold, W. J. Idol-lane, Tower-  
street, Nov. 8  
Barge, B. Clifford-street, Bond-  
street, Nov. 15  
Batters, J. Southampton, Nov. 22  
Batt and Co., Whitney, Nov. 12  
Bell, H. Bourn, Lincoln, Nov. 26  
Bennett, G. Seymour-place, Mary-  
le-bone, Nov. 22  
Beckhouse, Leeds, Nov. 10  
Bentley and Beck, Cornhill, Dec. 6  
Bochaa, Bryanstone-street, Dec. 6  
Browning, J. and R. A. Belvidere-  
wharf, Dec. 6  
Boonhead, Sheffield, Dec. 16  
Biden, J. Cheapside, Nov. 19  
Boddington, and J. Oland, Glou-  
cester, Nov. 23  
Blair and Plimpton, Lower  
Thames-street, Nov. 12  
Boulton, Liverpool, Dec. 7  
Bruggenkate and Payne, Fen-  
church-buildings, Dec. 3  
Bray, J. London-wall, Nov. 19  
Bromley, J. Circus-street, New-  
Road, Mary-le-bone, Nov. 22  
Bryan, W. White-lion-court, Nov.  
26  
Brownless, G. Leeds, Nov. 26  
Byrne, Liverpool, Dec. 6  
Byrne, T. King-street, Bryan-  
stone-square, Nov. 19  
Carter, J. Downing-street, Nov. 19  
Campbell, White-lion-court, Corn-  
hill, Dec. 6  
Clark, Montreal, Nov. 29  
Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham,  
Nov. 19  
Collier, Wellington, Dec. 16  
Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane,  
Lombard-street, Nov. 5  
Colbeck, Ellis and—Co. York,  
Nov. 12  
Corsbie, J. and I. Rotherhithe,  
Nov. 19  
Cullen and Pears, Cheapside, Nov.  
11  
Crossley, Holborn-bridge, Dec. 3  
Crawford, W. jun. Cheapside, Nov.  
19  
Crampton, Birmingham, Nov. 30  
Darby, D. Halesowen, Nov. 23  
Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings,  
Nov. 26  
Dampier, Bishopsgate, Dec. 10  
Dixon, J. and E. Liverpool, Nov.  
20  
Dixon, Little East-cheap, Dec.  
10  
Douglas, J. Loughborough, Lei-  
cester, Nov. 23  
Dunn, T. Durham, Dec. 17  
Durnell, W. Dover, Nov. 21  
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, Nov. 26  
Edwards, Bond-street, Dec. 3  
Ellen, Bedford, Nov. 29  
Fairclough, Liverpool, Nov. 29  
Fentum, Strand, Dec. 6  
Foulerton, J. Upper Bedford-street,  
Bloomsbury-square, Nov. 22  
Foulkes, Cheltenham, Dec. 3  
Frearson, M. and J. Gordon, Hol-  
born, Nov. 26  
Gardiner, St. John's-street, Nov. 19  
Gibbon's, Finch-lane, Dec. 3  
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-  
street, Nov. 15  
Gordon, J. Liverpool, Nov. 17  
Goldschieder, London-wall, Nov.  
19  
Griffiths, J. Liverpool, Nov. 25  
Grimble, Norwich, Dec. 6  
Gregg and Phené, jun., Watling-  
street, Dec. 10  
Grout, Oxford, Dec. 10  
Hammond, Manchester, Dec. 6  
Hamelin, P. Belmont-place, Vaux-  
hall, Nov. 15  
Hatton, R. and J. Jackson, sen.,  
Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Nov.  
28  
Haylett, Hammersmith, Dec. 3  
Harkness, Southwark, Nov. 12  
Houghton, P. and S. P. Snow-hill,  
Nov. 10  
Henley, J. Hampstead-road, Nov.  
26  
Hedge, Soho, Nov. 12  
Herbert, P. and J. London, Nov. 12  
Hilder, Lime-street, Nov. 12  
Hodgson, Liverpool, Dec. 1  
Hole, W. M. King's Ruswell, De-  
von, Nov. 17  
Honeysett,



- Honeysett, Dalston, Dec. 10  
 Hunter, Hawkhurst, Kent, Nov. 12  
 Houghton, P. and S. P. Skinner-street, Dec. 10  
 Howard and Gibbs, Cork-street, Dec. 10  
 Jay, H. Kilburn, Newark, Nov. 19  
 Ketland and Adams, Birmingham, Nov. 29  
 Kingham, Croydon, Nov. 29  
 Lander, Strand, Nov. 12  
 Lambert, Barnaldswick, Dec. 6  
 Leeming, R. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 26  
 Little, York, Dec. 5  
 Lovell, T. Olney, Dec. 7  
 Mc George, W. Lambeth, Nov. 19  
 Mac Gowan, Newark, Nov. 15  
 Marshall, J. Blackhorse-yard, Gray's-inn-lane, Nov. 12  
 Manifold, J. Kendal, Nov. 21  
 Major, Blundell and Co., Holborn-Bridge, Nov. 12  
 Mackean, Winchester-street, Dec. 10  
 Medd, T. Staple's-inn-buildings, Nov. 19  
 Milward, Worcester, Nov. 29  
 Norton, Brompton, Dec. 10  
 Oldacres, W. Orton-house, Leicester, Dec. 2  
 Oldham, Bristol, Nov. 23  
 Park, T. Tower-royal, Nov. 26  
 Perry, J. Gravesend, Nov. 26  
 Pierce, Tottenham-court-road, Dec. 10  
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, Nov. 19  
 Plaw, H. R. Riches-court, Lime-street, Nov. 10  
 Powell, Blackfriars, Nov. 5 and 19  
 Prothero, Monmouth, Dec. 7  
 Rackham, J. Strand, Nov. 22  
 Roberts, P. P. H. Warwick-lane, Nov. 15  
 Robson, J. H. Sunderland, Nov. 23  
 Rothwell, P. Runcorn, Chester, Nov. 30  
 Ruspini, J. B. Pall-mall, Nov. 22  
 Ryall, W. and T. Upper Berkeley-street, Nov. 1  
 Savage, W. Fetter-lane, Nov. 22  
 Saddington, Sutton, Basset, Nov. 14  
 Scrivener, Sen. and Co., South-wark, Nov. 12  
 Searle, Strand, Nov. 12  
 Seager, Maidstone, Nov. 12  
 Shepherd, W. Sloane-terrace, Nov. 19  
 Sherwin, J. and J. Drane, Gould, square, Crutched-friars, Nov. 19  
 Slater, A. Cuddington, Nov. 22  
 Smith, T. C. Sun-street, Nov. 26  
 Smith, R. Northampton, Nov. 26  
 Smyth, Piccadilly, Nov. 19  
 Sowden, R. Canterbury, Nov. 26  
 Skelton, Greenwich, Dec. 2  
 Spitta, C. L. and Co., Lawrence-Pountney-lane, Nov. 22  
 Spafforth, R. jun., Howden, York, Dec. 1  
 Sparkes and Coles, Mary-le-bone, Dec. 3  
 Stabb, Preston, and Sparke, Bortolph-lane, Nov. 29  
 Stevens, Islington, Nov. 12  
 Stevenson, Glasgow, Nov. 12  
 Stott, S. and J. Rochdale, Lancashire, Nov. 18  
 Strombow, Austin-friars, Dec. 10  
 Sutcliffe, Cheapside, Dec. 6  
 Taylor, J. W. Woolwich, Nov. 29  
 Temple, Stockton, Nov. 1  
 Tomlinson, Bedford-bury, Dec. 3  
 Troward, R. J. Cuper's-bridge, Surrey, Nov. 26  
 Warden, J. New Sarum, Nov. 29  
 Waistell, Conduit-street, Dec. 3  
 Welch, J. Lambeth, Nov. 19  
 Wetton, J. and Co., Wood-street, Cheapside, Nov. 19  
 Wheeler, H. Blandford Forum, Dorset, Nov. 17  
 Whinfield, J. and T. Thompson, Durham, Nov. 19  
 Whitford, Evesham, Nov. 15  
 Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Kent, Nov. 5  
 Wreaks, Sheffield, Dec. 2  
 Wright, Piccadilly, Dec. 3

## POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

**I**T is now said that the Parliament will positively meet early in February for the despatch of business, which will be so arranged that the Session may terminate in time for the dissolution to take place, and the election be over, before the middle of June, so as not to interfere with the labours of the harvest.

The Moniteur contains an official report of the state of the revenue of France for the first nine months of this year, similar to our quarterly accounts. The produce for the first three months of 1824 was 766,773,000 francs (or £31,948,875), and that for the same period in 1825, was 779,101,000 francs (or about £32,462,541). There has thus been an increase of more than half a million sterling in the course of nine months—a truth that might have been rendered more consoling by an equality or diminution in the expenditure. This is, however, so far from being the case, that in the course of the last nine months the public debt of France has been increased by the large sum of forty millions voted to the emigrants.

The funeral of the late King of Bavaria took place on the 18th of October. The new king, it is said in letters from Munich, has taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

The French Papers announce the dismissal not only of the Spanish Minister, Zea, but of the whole cabinet of which he was the head. Thus the ecclesiastical and fanatical party have gained that triumph without arms, which they conspired to obtain by the defeated rebellion of Bessieres.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro of the 8th of September, states that Sir Charles Stuart was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of assisting in the adjustment of the differences subsisting between the Republic and Brazil, on the subject of the possession of Monte Video. It was conjectured that his views were favourable to the cession of that province to Buenos Ayres.

The new Spanish ministry, it is said, have demanded the recal of the French Army of Occupation.

It appears that Mr. Huskisson has failed in his endeavour to convert the French finance minister to the approbation and adoption of the liberal system of relaxed duties, lately promulgated by the British Government. The French Papers also contain the result of the biddings for the Haytian loan; it was taken by Messrs. Lafitte and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. de Rothschild and others, at 80 per cent., for a 6 per cent. stock.

The Hague Gazette contains an appeal to the inhabitants of the northern provinces of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to form a fund for the support of the Greeks in their struggle for independence.

The Bombay Gazette contains a paragraph stating that the division of the British army in Arracan, under the command of General Morrison, was suffering very severely from sickness. One of the regiments had been reduced, by sickness and death, from 1,200 strong to 350 effective men, while most of those not in the hospitals had miserably fallen off in bodily strength and appearance.



## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

*A Steam Vessel*, on an entirely new principle, is now building at Bridport harbour. It is not to be propelled by paddle-wheels, but by the retrograde motion of short flaps, which work horizontally in the sides of the vessel, progressing, at the rate of twenty-four feet in a second, on a parallel line with the water. When the flap, or rather fin, has finished its motion, it rises out of the water and repeats its operation, by rushing through a space of eighteen feet along the side of the vessel. Boilers are dispensed with, and the steam generated by forcing water into a double barrel, by the heat of which it is instantly converted into steam, having all the advantage of the perpetual boiler without its incumbrance.

*Rapid improvements of Edinburgh, &c.*—The property near the canal basin, on which this and some neighbouring buildings stand, was bought a few years ago for £2,250, and will now yield £1,000 per annum. A small town has grown up there, and is rapidly extending. The new buildings are not confined to the vicinity of the canal. A person who has not visited this quarter of the city for six months, finds himself bewildered—by a crowd of new streets, squares, and places.

*The Koran.*—Mr. Fraser mentions in his "Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan," that at Cochom there are still preserved, though in a careless manner, some leaves belonging to a Koran, of the most magnificent dimensions perhaps in the world. These leaves are formed of thick wire-wove paper, which, when opened out, measure from ten to twelve feet long, by seven or eight broad; the letters are beautifully formed, as if they had been each made by a single stroke of a gigantic pen. The nooktas, or vowel points, as well as the marginal and other ornaments, are emblazoned in azure and gold; but few of the leaves are perfect, as they have been mutilated for the sake of the ornaments, or the blank-paper of the immense margin.

*Gold and Silver Mines.*—Several mines of gold and silver have recently been discovered in the kingdom of Murcia, in Spain. They are about to be worked immediately; and a great number of labourers have been engaged for the purpose.

Seven gold coins, minted by Constantine the Great, and consequently near fifteen hundred years old, have been found in the most perfect state, upon Holyhead Mountain, by a woman digging peat for firing.

*Steam War Vessels.*—The first employment of steam in naval warfare was, unquestionably, that of the *Diana* steam-vessel at Rangoon, against a fleet of Burmese war-boats. The power of the steam enabled the *Diana* to manœuvre so rapidly among them, that, notwithstanding the

strength and dexterity of their rowers, they could not escape; and with irresistible force she upset, demolished, sunk, disabled and took no fewer than thirty-two. To give some notion of the impetuosity with which the *Diana* must have rushed among the enemy, it is only necessary to state, that the Burmese war-boats, though constructed in the shape of a canoe, have the length of a ship of the line. They are not less than eighty feet long, by seven broad; have fifty-two oars; and row six knots an hour, carrying 150 fighting men each. Their elegance is equal to their swiftness; they are beautifully decorated, gilt without, and painted within.

*Electrical Gale.*—On the 6th Dec. 1823, about 100 miles to the west of the Fiord of Drontheim, the Griper, commanded by Capt. Clavering, experienced a severe gale, which lasted three days, during which period there was no intermission of its violence. This gale was remarkable for the small effect produced on the barometer, either on its approach, during its continuance, or on its cessation; and by the indications afforded of its having *originated in a disturbed state of electricity in the atmosphere*. It was accompanied by very vivid lightning, which is particularly unusual in high latitudes in winter, and by the frequent appearance, and continuance for several minutes at a time, of balls of fire at the yard-arms and mast-heads. Of these, not less than eight were counted at one time. (Sabine's Pendulum Experiments.)—*Dr. Brewster's Edin. Journ. of Science.*

*Quills* were used in the fifth century: but reeds continued long in use. Quills were so scarce at Venice in 1433, that it was with great difficulty men of letters could procure them. The ancient inks were greatly superior to the ink of modern times: a curious evidence of that fact was adduced before a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of "Engrossing" Bills.

*The Matrimonial Ring* was, at first, according to Swinburne, of iron, adorned with adamant: the metal hard and durable, signifying the durance and prosperity of the contract. "Howbeit," he says, "it skilleth not at this day, what the ring be made of. The form of it being round, and without end, doth importe, that their love should circulate and flow continually. The finger on which the ring is to be worn, is the fourth on the left-hand, next unto the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence to the heart."

The castle of Devizes was built by Roger Pauper, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of King Stephen; and was the most splendid castle in Europe. The King took



took from the Bishop, out of this castle, treasure (40,000 marks) sufficient to purchase a marriage for his son Eustace with Constantia, sister to Louis, King of France.

Ocular demonstration has been afforded to those who doubted the existence of the Floating Island on Derwent Lake; it has appeared above water for the length of sixty yards, in a place where a few days ago boats sailed without interruption, although the surface of the lake has been much raised by heavy showers.

Since the death of the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Gordon and Earl Fitzwilliam are the only noblemen living who were in possession of their titles and estates in the reign of George II.

The celebrated Prynne's "manner of studie" was thus:—He wore a long quilt cap, which came two or three inches at least over his eyes, which served him as an umbrella to defend his eyes from the light: about every three hours his man was to bring him a roll and a pott of ale to refocillate his wasted spirits; so he studied and drank, and munched some bread; and this maintained him till night, and then he made a good supper. "Now," adds old Aubrey, "he did well not to dine, which breakes off one's fancy, which will not presently be regained."

*Territory and Population.*—The five principal monarchies of Europe are, according to recent calculations, stated to contain:—

	Sq. miles.	Inhabitants.
Russia in Europe	75,154	47,660,000
Out of ditto .....	292,339	11,714,000
England in Europe	5,554	21,400,000
Out of ditto .....	176,971	115,141,000
France in Europe	10,086	30,749,000
Out of ditto .....	667	469,000
Austria.....	12,265	29,691,000
Prussia.....	5,014	11,400,000
Total..	578,050	268,224,000

More than one-half of this population—i. e. 136,541,000,—being under British dominion.

If the earth's superficial content be 2,512,000 square miles, and its inhabitants 938,000,000, then do these five sovereignties extend over nearly one-fourth part, and command more than two-sevenths of the human race. The surface of our European portion (properly so called) of the globe, presents 155,220 square miles, and its inhabitants are 206,780,000; therefore, these five powers possess more than two-thirds of the territory and population of the world. The empire of China is very extensive, and more densely populous than all Europe. Spain did reckon 30,000,000 of people.

It is not perhaps generally known, that persons of either sex, who are engaged as domestic servants under the Royal Family, take an oath not to divulge any thing connected with the private habits of their masters or mistresses. So says a book

lately published, and there are reasons good and cogent, no doubt, for the regulation. Unquestionably, the divinity, that doth hedge a king to the multitude, is but a tattered robe in the eyes of the valet-de-chambre, who can discern through it a full share of those frailties which the prince on the throne is heir to, equally with the beggar on the dunghill. Royalty would fare badly in this gossiping world, were means not used to tie up the tongues of such witnesses.

A *Walrus*, or sea horse, was encountered in the beginning of June last, by the crew of a boat in the opening of Pentland Frith; and, having followed the boat up the harbour towards Stromness, it went out W. through Hoymouth. It afterwards appeared in many places to the west of the islands; it was beheld with terror by the fishermen, some of whom, however, ventured to fire at the animal as it approached the shore, but the shot evidently lodged in its skin: it seemed scarcely to heed these proceedings. It was at last wounded severely by a shepherd of Mr. Laing, of Papdale, on the rocks of the Isle of Ely, after which it was made a prize by some of his companions, and towed ashore. One of the men thus employed, had the temerity to seize hold of the hind leg, or paw of the brute, and was immediately pulled out of the boat, dragged to the bottom, and with difficulty saved, on his return to the surface. Before Mr. Laing's appraisal of the circumstance, the ignorant shepherds had skinned the walrus, taken off its head, and otherwise prevented the preservation of the entire skeleton; it is the first instance of any of these formidable inhabitants of the Polar seas having been met with on our coasts. The animal was very lean; but some idea of its immense size may be formed from the measurement of the body, (15 feet by 13, and more than an inch thick) having been dried and shrunk.

*The Tarantula.*—So late as at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was generally believed, "that the bite of the tarantula, although at first not more painful than the sting of a bee, soon occasioned great anguish, stupefaction, &c.; and that death would speedily ensue without prompt succour; that when a person, who had been bitten, was lying insensible, if a musician tried various tunes on different instruments, till he hit upon certain suitable modulations, the patient would exhibit a slight motion, beat time with his fingers, arms, feet, and eventually stand up and begin to dance; and this treatment being repeated, in the course of a week or ten days the venom would cease to operate, and the patient awake, as it were, from a sound sleep, without any recollection of what had passed. For these and a thousand other like consequences of this bite, physiologists have attempted to account. Mead believed that the venom first operated upon



upon the blood; Geoffry, on the nerves, in conformity with the opinion of the celebrated Baglivi. In the last century, however, some incredulity manifested itself on the subject, and Dr. Sanguietti, having had the courage in the hottest season, to expose himself to the bite of tarantulas, experienced no inconvenience. A recent occurrence, however, narrated in the *Observatore Medico* of Naples, proves that the bite of the tarantula does, in certain cases, produce the most serious derangements of the animal economy. A young peasant, about fifteen years of age, having been bit by a tarantula, and conveyed to Naples, presented the following symptoms to Dr. Mazzolani, by whom the case is described:—shivering in all his limbs, constriction and excessive rigidity of the abdominal muscles, cold sweat over the whole body, damp tongue, pale and affrighted countenance, total prostration of strength, feeling of heat in the inside, insatiable thirst, &c. The treatment of the doctor consisted in administering quinquina and laudanum; and, in five days, the patient gradually recovered. Dr. Sanguietti's hazardous experiments, therefore, only prove, not that the venom does not exist, but that a particular habit, or condition of the body, is necessary for its active operation. Dr. Mazzolani's patient, however, did not exhibit any of the extraordinary symptoms before described, which were probably the offspring of a heated imagination.

#### FOREIGN.

##### AMERICA.

American population is thus distributed, according to the different forms of worship:—22,486,000 Roman Catholics; 11,636,000 Protestants; and 820,000 Indians, not Christians.

*United States.*—Among the many gigantic projects which now occupy the Americans, the grand national road or highway, which is to extend 3,300 miles, connecting the further points of the United States with the Mexican Republic, necessarily holds distinguished rank.

*Philadelphia.*—*Monument of National Gratitude.*—Upon the spot which bears the name of the illustrious Washington, a magnificent monument to his memory is to be erected. It is to be entirely constructed of marble, in imitation of that of Thrasylbulus, a famous Athenian general, who, assisted by only thirty friends, attempted the expulsion of the thirty tyrants from his country; in which he finally succeeded, and received—his only reward, a crown of two twigs of olive. It is to be 130 feet high, and will cost 67,000 dollars, which are to be raised by subscription; and a great part is already realized.

*New Hebrew Nation.*—Under the protection of the government of the United States, the nation of the Jews has been re-esta-

blished in America. A beautiful and valuable tract, called the Grand Island, a few miles below Port Buffalo, in the Niagara River, has been purchased in part by the friends of Major Noah, of New York, as an asylum for his brethern of the Jewish persuasion. It is intended to erect a city of refuge, to be called Ararat; and, in all practicable respects, to revive the Jewish government. Major Noah is to be named Governor and Judge of Israel. A pompous proclamation has been issued by him on the occasion.

##### FRANCE.

*Newly-invented Silk Loom.*—A loom has recently been made, at Lyons, for silk-weaving, which has many advantages. It is composed of five stages; and the mechanism, which is simple, allows one man to weave five pieces at the same time. It has been examined by the Commissioners from the Academy of Lyons. The inventor is M. Lebrun, and the Academy intend to confer a gold medal on him. By this loom a saving will be made of four-fifths in the expense of labour.

*Claret.*—In a work published at Bordeaux, by M. W. FRANK, the following notice of the mean annual yield of the French vineyards is given:—*Blaye* wines, 40,000 tuns; *Libourne*, 60,000; *Lareole*, 35,000; *Bazas*, 10,000; *Bordeaux*, 85,000; *Lespane*, 20,000; in the whole 250,000 tuns.

##### AFRICA.

An earthquake was felt at Algiers on the 2d July last. Repeated shocks were felt for several days, but occasioned no damage there, though the inhabitants were so alarmed, that many families fled to the fields, and took refuge under tents. The town of Belida, however, ten leagues distant from Algiers, was destroyed, and out of ten thousand inhabitants, six thousand have been swallowed up in the ruins. This is the third town so destroyed in the space of twenty years; Colea and Mascara perished in the same way.

*The Niger.*—From the information obtained by Major Clapperton in Africa, and the discoveries which he has there made, he considers it certain that the mighty Niger terminates in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

##### NEW ZEALAND.

*Cowie and Kakaterre.*—The forests of this region are known to produce some of the finest timber-trees in the world; two are pre-eminently distinguished for size and quality: they are—the Cowrie, growing to 140, 180, and even 200 feet high, without branches for 80 or 100 feet from the ground, straight, and from five to nine feet in diameter: it is apparently related to the Amboyna pitch-tree; but has more justly been constructed into a new genus, the *Dammara*; it yields a pure and limpid resin, which quickly hardens on exposure to the air, and is fully equal to the best copal varnish: it delights in dry, elevated situations,



situations, and forms a prominent object in the New Zealand forest, towering above the surrounding trees: it is worthy of remark, that the *only* specimen of this umbrageous monster, in Europe, flourishes in a *green-house*, at Chiswick, belonging to the Horticultural Society of London: the other is the Kakaterre, not very properly classed by Solander as the *Dacrydium taxifolium*: it is, in size, equal to the former, but not in quality: it delights in low marshy ground; in foliage resembling the yew.

## INDIA.

*Devadara*.—This is a kind of cedar, nearly allied to that of Lebanon; and the word *Deva*, in the Sanscrita, signifies God, bearing very striking affinity to the Greek "*Θεός*," the Latin "*Deus*," and the Gaelic "*Dia*."—Most of the females in the Deccan have good figures, which are much improved and set off by their style of costume; and even the lowest castes display a gracefulness of action that is seldom, if ever, to be found among women of inferior rank, in Europe.

## GERMANY.

A German publication (*Le Mercure de la Souabe*) makes known the following curious circumstance. "I covered a corner of my cellar with a bed of earth, about an inch thick, of which two-thirds were fine sand from the Danube, and the rest made up of ordinary mould. In the month of April, I carelessly scattered upon this surface thirty-two yellow, thin-skinned potatoes: they sprouted out abundantly on every side, and in fine, without in the interim having employed any of the arts or cares of culture, at the end of November I gathered more than a *quarter of a bushel* of most excellent potatoes; half of which had attained the size of ordinary pippins, and the others were as large as nuts, or the finest cherries. The skins were very thin, the pulp white and farinaceous, and the taste agreeable. They had thus arrived at maturity without sun or light." This attempt may be advantageously made in places of confinement, and, generally, in the subterranean passages, &c. of great cities, which may be found to be neither too cold nor too damp, and where it is essential, in a very confined space, to produce a sufficient and cheap nutriment for a large number of individuals.

*Plough*.—A farmer in Moravia has invented a new plough, which although drawn by only one horse, produces four furrows. The Agricultural Society of that country have presented him with a gold medal.

*Hydraulics*.—M. Schwœbel, a mechanic of Strasburg, has invented a singular machine, with a lever, to replace the hydraulic lever, which possesses the double action applicable to all machines moved by water or horses, either for spinning, flour-mills, sawing, forge-bellows, &c. It increases the

power of the machine to which it is applied, and while giving it a more regular movement, fills the place of two horses where four were required: it is also very useful in times of drought, as it will work a machine with half the quantity of water usually required.

## RUSSIA.

An earthquake was experienced on the evening of July 21st, at Pavlovsk, in Russia: a rare phenomenon in that part of the globe.

## NETHERLANDS.

*Canals*.—It may truly be said, that in works of this description, as well as others in which utility and grandeur of conception are combined, our island has far outstripped all the countries of Europe, nay, almost of the world. The Caledonian Canal, by which a large frigate can pass from the North Sea to the west coast of Scotland, has, hitherto, been regarded as unique in extent and other dimensions; but late schemes and projects have been formed, and, in part, realized, which make this hide "its diminished head." We will only mention, in England, the projected Portsmouth Canal, whereby ships of the line are (*riding* "secure amid the storm exulting"), to be conveyed from that harbour to the Mersey's mouth—also, the grand Western (or Somersetshire) Canal; and then, cross the water to no greater distance than Amsterdam, where a communication is opened to the ocean, which surpasses, in depth and breadth, every thing of the same nature existing in Great Britain. Along the whole extent of this, it appears, a forty-six gun-frigate has passed, while it is stated to be capable of receiving eighty-gun vessels. The Portsmouth Canal will rival this as to depth and breadth, and surpass it in length, in the proportion of from ten to five miles: in addition to these, we must, at present, only just name the designed connexion of the Arabian Gulph and the Mediterranean, and the immense undertaking that forms the subject of an article in our preceding number (p. 313, &c.), the "Union of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans."

*Historical Anecdote*.—In the month of April, 1823, the hereditary prince laid the foundation stone of a barrack at the Hague. The municipal body had requested that he would permit the eldest of his sons to perform that ceremony. "No, gentlemen," said his royal highness, "let us not spoil him by premature honours. He will know quite soon enough that he is a prince. I am desirous that he should learn the duties of his station before he becomes acquainted with its grandeur and eclat."

*A Chinese Ship*, navigated by Chinese seamen, has recently arrived at Antwerp, and crowds of curious persons daily flock on board, to admire the dexterity with which these eaters of rice manage their chop-sticks.



## WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## WORKS IN THE PRESS.

**THE** Clarendon Papers, illustrative of the private and political history of Ireland during the years 1675 to 1700, by Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon; and Reports of Debates in the House of Commons during the interregnum, from the year 1656 to 1659, are printing, from the original manuscripts in the possession of William Upcott, of the London Institution; with Explanatory Notes.

A Romance, by Ann Radcliffe, author of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, is nearly ready for publication.

A New Work, by one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, is in the press.

The author of *To-Day in Ireland* has in the press *Yesterday in Ireland*, a series of Tales.

Mr. Boaden will shortly publish *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Siddons*, from authentic documents.

The *Free Speaker*, a new series of Essays on Men and Manners, is announced.

*Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach*, written by herself, are nearly ready.

A Third Series of *Highways and By-Ways*, and a second volume of *Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur*, are preparing for publication.

There are in the press, *Memoirs illustrative of the History of Europe during the last Twenty-five Years*, by a distinguished political character.

*Granby*, a novel, in 3 vols., will be published in a few days.

A new work is announced, by the author of *Doblado's Letters from Spain*.

The seventh and eighth volumes of the *Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis*, being the conclusion of that work, will be shortly published.

A Treatise on Education, by Madame Campan, is announced, in 1 vol. small 8vo.

A Greek and English Dictionary on the plan of Schrevelius, and designed chiefly for the use of schools and beginners in that language, is in the press; by the Rev. John Groves.

In a few days will be published, *The Subaltern*, originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Mr. Murray has in the press the *Conway Papers*, from the collection of the Marquis of Hertford, in 5 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Henry Hallam has in the press, the *Constitutional History of England*, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. in 2 vols. 4to.

A revised edition of the *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe*, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Death of the Regent Duke of Orleans, by Lord John Russell, is nearly ready.

An Enquiry into the Origin of the Laws and Political Institutions of Modern Europe. MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

rope, and in particular of those of England, by George Spence, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, will speedily be published.

A complete Collection of *Memoirs relating to the History of Great Britain*, with Notes and Illustrations, is announced for publication by a Literary Society.

Papers and Collections of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., sometime Secretary to the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, are printing, in 3 vols. 8vo.

A new edition of the *Political History of India*, with an additional chapter on the present state of India, by Sir John Malcolm, is in the press.

A work is in the press, entitled the *Influence of Interest and Prejudice upon Proceedings in Parliament* stated, and illustrated by what has been done in matters relative to Education—Religion—the Poor—the Corn Laws—Joint Stock Companies—the Bank of England and Banking Companies—and Taxes.

Recent Discoveries in Africa, made in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, extending across the Great Desert, to the tenth degree of northern latitude; and from Kouba in Bornou, to Sockatoo, the capital of the Soudan empire; by Major Dixon Denham, of his Majesty's seventeenth regiment of Foot, Captain Hugh Clapperton, of the Royal Navy (the survivors of the expedition), and the late Dr. Oudney, will speedily be published in 1 vol. 4to.

*Voyages of Discovery*, undertaken to complete the survey of the western coast of New Holland, between the years 1817 and 1822, are announced for publication, by Philip Parker King, R.N., commander of the expedition.

*Travels in the Hedjaz*, by the late John Lewis Burckhardt, are preparing for publication.

*Proceedings of the Expedition* despatched by his Majesty's Government to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822; comprehending an account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of the antient cities composing the Pentapolis, and other various existing remains; by Captain F. W. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, Esq., are nearly ready for the press.

An Appendix to Captain Parry's *Journal of a Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific*, is announced.

There is announced a work entitled *Modern Discovery* (First Series, *Voyages for the Discovery of a North-West Passage*), the object of which is to present the public with a cheap but elegant edition of the accounts of the great discoveries made in consequence of the voyages and travels which have of late years been undertaken, chiefly under the direction of the British Government.—No. I. will contain Captain Ross's



Ross's Voyage, and Captain Parry's Voyage, Part First; to be continued monthly.

The Mission from Bengal to Siam, and to Hue, the capital of Cochin China, never before visited by any European, in the years 1821-22, By Geo. Finlaison, Esq., with an Introduction, and Memoir of the author, by Sir Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., is nearly ready for the press.

Anne Boleyn, a Dramatic Poem, by the Rev. H. H. Milman, is printing uniformly with the Fall of Jerusalem.

The second volume of Southey's History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, is in the press.

Mr. Charles Butler announces the Life of Erasmus, with Historical Remarks on the State of Literature between the 10th and 16th centuries.

The Life of General Wolfe, from original documents, is printing uniformly with Mr. Southey's Life of Nelson; 8vo.

Excerpta Oratorica, or Selections from the Greek Orators, adapted to the use of Schools and Universities, are in the press.

Scenes and Characters from Froissart, will shortly be published, in 4 vols. fcap. 8vo.

The Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri, with an Analytical Comment, by Gabriel Rossetti, is announced, in 6 vols. 8vo. This comment, which may be called an analysis of the spirit of Dante, lays open secrets yet unrevealed respecting the true signification, the origin, and the progress of the poem, so that no material passage of it will longer remain doubtful, either as to the literal or allegorical sense. The first volume will be published in January.

An Italian Grammar, by Ferdinand Cicali, is nearly ready.

The fourth volume (Mr. W. S. Rose's translation) of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto will shortly be published.

Essays on some of the Peculiarities of Christianity, by Dr. Richard Whateley, are in the press.

Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer's work on Greece, will appear on the 1st December, entitled an Autumn in Greece in the year 1824, comprizing sketches of the character, customs, and scenery of the country, with a view of its present critical state, in Letters addressed to Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

The New Translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew text only, Part IV., by John Bellamy, will be published in December.

The History of Lymington and its immediate neighbourhood, with a brief account of its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, &c. &c., by David Garrow, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is nearly ready.

A work of intense interest, in two vols. 8vo., under the title of The Reign of Terror, is on the eve of publication. It contains a collection of authentic narratives

by eye-witnesses, of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France under Marat and Robespierre, and is interspersed with biographical notices of prominent characters and curious anecdotes, illustrative of a period without its parallel in history.

A translation of La Secchia Rapita, or the Rape of the Bucket; an Heroic-Comical Poem, in Twelve Cantos, from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes, by James Atkinson, Esq., is in the press, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Mrs. Bray, late Mrs. Charles Stothard, author of a Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c. &c., has an historical romance in the press, entitled De Foix; or, Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century, in 3 vols.

Dr. A. T. Thompson has nearly ready for publication, a new and corrected edition of the London Dispensatory, in one large volume, 8vo.

Dr. Kelly, Mathematical Examiner at the Trinity-House, is engaged in modernizing the Shipmaster's Assistant and Owner's Manual, originally compiled by Daniel Steel, Esq.

The third and fourth volumes of Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, will appear in the course of December.

Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. announce a new Series of the Monthly Review; to commence on the 1st of January next.

The son of the late Mr. Butler, whose publications for young persons are so well known, has in the press a work entitled the Geography of the Globe, adapted for senior Pupils in Schools, and for the use of Private Families. Mr. Butler is also printing a brief Memoir of his late Father.

Early in December will be published, Stories for the Christmas Week, in 2 vols.

Mr. Pugin's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, engraved by J. and H. Le Keux, will be completed in the ensuing year. The first gentleman has lately returned from that part of France, with a large collection of drawings, memorandas, documents, and casts from various buildings. From such materials the antiquary and architect may fairly calculate on accurate and satisfactory illustrations of history. No. 2 of the work will appear in February next.

The patrons and admirers of historical painting will be gratified to learn that George Jones, R.A., has just returned from a tour through Germany, France, and Switzerland, enriching his portfolio as he passed through each of those interesting countries. The public may, therefore, look forward to many valuable productions from the faithful pencil of this justly-esteemed artist.

Domestic Preacher; or, Short Discourses from



from the MSS. of some eminent Ministers.  
2 vols. 12mo.

Hints for Ministers and Churches. By  
the late Rev. Andrew Fuller.

Memoirs of the late Miss Jane Taylor.  
By her brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor, jun.  
2 vols. crown 8vo.

Selections from the Works of Dr. John  
Owen. By the Rev. W. Wilson, D.D., au-  
thor of "Selections from Leighton's  
Works." 2 vols. 18mo.

Vols. 3 and 4, completing Kirby and  
Spence's Introduction to Entomology, are  
now just ready.

Dr. Ayre has in the press a Treatise on  
Dropsy.

Mr. Pettigrew, librarian to the Duke of  
Sussex, announces for publication, an His-  
torical and Descriptive Catalogue of His  
Royal Highness's Library, with Biographi-  
cal Notices of the most eminent Printers,  
Editors, Engravers, &c.

Vol. 6. of Baron de Humboldt's Per-  
sonal Narrative of Travels in Colombia will  
speedily be published.

A Verse Translation of Klopstock's  
Messiah is announced.

A Key to the Italian Language and Con-  
versation, by Marconi, will speedily be pub-  
lished.

The Memoirs of the Prince de Mont-  
barry are announced for publication.

The Rev. W. Ellis has in the press a  
Narrative of a Tour, by a party of Mis-  
sionaries, in the Sandwich Islands.

A work on domestic architecture, en-  
titled "Half-a-dozen Hints on the Pic-  
turesque," is announced for publication, to  
contain nine Designs for Gate Lodges,  
Gamekeepers' Cottages, &c.

Madame Mara is said to be preparing her  
Memoirs for the press.

Views in Stratford-upon-Avon, illustra-  
tive of the Life of Shakspeare, are an-  
nounced.

There are nearly ready for publication,  
the Lives of the Architects, translated by  
Mrs. Edward Cresy, from the Italian of  
Milizia.

Burke's General and Heraldic Dictionary  
of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United  
Kingdom, for 1826, is nearly ready for pub-  
lication.

A Collection of German Tales from  
Hoffman, Richter, Schiller, and Korner, is  
in the press.

A Translation of Baron Charles Dupin's  
Lectures on Mathematics, delivered last  
winter to the Artizans of Paris, is prepar-  
ing for the press.

A Translation of Boetius de Consolatione  
Philosophiæ, principally in the hand-writing  
of Queen Elizabeth, is said to have been  
recently discovered in the State-Paper  
Office.

The Rev. C. Anderson will shortly pub-  
lish a work called "The Constitution of the  
Human Family."

A school edition of the History of Scot-

land will speedily be published, by the Rev.  
A. Stewart.

A Memoir of the Court of Henry VIII.  
is preparing for the press.

Lessons adapted to the Capacities of  
Children, with a Vocabulary, by Mr. George  
Fulton, are in the press.

The Geography of the Globe, adapted for  
Senior Pupils, Schools, &c., by John Old-  
ing Butler, and a Memoir of his Father, are  
announced for publication.

Etymons of English Words, uniformly  
printed with Todd's edition of Johnson's  
Dictionary, will speedily be published.

A teacher of French at Edinburgh an-  
nounces "The New French Manual, and  
Traveller's Companion."

Mr. J. H. Wiffen will shortly publish an  
illustrated edition of his Translation of  
Tasso, in 3 vols. demy 8vo. The engrav-  
ings will be executed from designs by  
Hayter and Corbould, by Thompson and  
Williams.

Dr. Southey has in the press "Dialogues  
on Various Subjects."

The fourth edition of Mr. Hope's Anas-  
tasia; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek, is  
in the press.

An important work, entitled "Mexican  
Memoirs," is announced, the purport of  
which is to afford an authentic History of  
Mexico, and a circumstantial account of  
every thing connected with that country.

New editions of Campbell's Specimens  
of the British Poets, Holland's History  
of the Middle Ages, and the Works of  
Lord Byron, are in the press.

The History of the Assassins, from Ori-  
ental Authorities, is announced for publi-  
cation.

The author of Margaret Lindsay has in  
the press a new work, entitled "The Ex-  
piation."

The Edinburgh Geographical and His-  
torical Atlas is preparing for publication,  
in royal folio, in monthly numbers.

A new annual work, entitled "The  
Miscellanies of Literature for 1826;" con-  
taining Unique Selections from the most  
important works published in 1825, will be  
ready for publication early in January.

The Naval Sketch-Book; or the Ser-  
vice Afloat and Ashore, by an officer of rank,  
is announced as in the press.

Beauties of Claude Lorraine, Part I.,  
containing Twelve Plates. To be com-  
pleted in Two Parts, consisting of twenty-  
four Landscapes, by Claude; with a Por-  
trait of Claude Lorraine, and the Life of  
this great landscape-painter.

Mr. M. T. Sadler is preparing for publi-  
cation, a Defence of the Principle of the  
Poor Laws, in answer to their Impugners,  
Mr. Malthus, Dr. Chalmers, and others,  
together with suggestions for their improve-  
ment, as well as for bettering the character  
and condition of the labouring classes: to  
which will be added, an Essay on Popula-  
tion, in disproof of the superfecundity of the  
human



human race, and establishing by induction a contrary theory.

The first, or winter edition of that very useful publication, Boyle's Court Guide, by means of which the stranger can always find, by alphabetical reference, the residence of any person in the whole circle of rank, fashion, professional respectability, and genteel life, will be ready for delivery on the first or second day of the month. The practice of publishing two editions of this Guide every year—one at or before the beginning of December, and the other at the commencement of the high fashionable season, at the beginning of April, and the intervening diligence with which the changes of residence and address are noted and corrected, renders it alike important to the man of business and to those who move in the gayer circles of social or ceremonial intercourse.

Mr. J. H. Druery has in the press, and will be ready for publication early in January, in a post octavo volume, illustrated with plates, an Historical and Topographical Description of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, including the Sixteen Parishes and Hamlets of the Half-hundred of Lothingland, in Suffolk. The Descent of the Stafford Barony and a complete Pedigree of the Jerninghams, with other Genealogical Notices of Families in the Neighbourhood will be given; and a correct account of the Churches, Monasteries, Heraldic and Monumental Remains.

The Author of "Warreniana" has in the press a Series of Tales for Winter Evenings, under the title of November Nights.

A Comparative View of the different Institutions for the Assurance of Lives, in which every question that can interest the Assurer is discussed, is preparing for the press, by Charles Babbage, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh. It will contain extensive tables of the rates charged at all the offices, as well as of the profit made by each at various ages together, with some new tables of the rates of mortality.

A new edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with numerous Engravings, will appear early in January. The notes, original and selected, are by S. W. Singer, F.S.A.: they comprize all the information of preceding Commentators, condensed into a small compass: and a Life of the Poet, with a Critique on his Writings, from the eloquent pen of Dr. Symmons, the vindicator of Milton.

## LIST OF NEW WORKS.

### AGRICULTURE.

An Encyclopædia of Agriculture; comprizing the theory and practice of the valuation, transfer, laying out, improvement, and management of landed property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture. By

J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. 8vo. with 800 engravings on wood. £2. 10s.

### ANNUAL WORKS.

- Time's Telescope for 1826. 12mo. 9s.  
 Forget-Me-Not: a Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift for 1826. 18mo. 12s.  
 The Amulet; or, Christian and Literary Remembrancer for 1826. 18mo. 12s.  
 The Sporting Almanack, and Olympic Ephemeris for 1826. 3s.  
 The Literary Souvenir; or, Cabinet of Poetry and Romance for 1826. 18mo. 12s.  
 Friendship's Offering for 1826. 18mo. 12s.  
 Kitchener's Housekeepers' Ledger for 1826. 3s.  
 Almanach de Gotha pour l'année 1826. 7s.  
 Almanach des Dames pour 1826. 9s.

### BIOGRAPHY.

- Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, of the King's Theatre, and Theatre Royal Drury Lane, Abroad and at Home. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s.  
 Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis. Written by herself. Vols. 5 and 6. 16s.; French, 14s.  
 The Life of Paul Jones. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

### DRAMA.

- William Tell: a Drama. Translated from the German of Schiller. 8vo. 6s.  
 The Plays of Clara Gazul, a Spanish Comedian. 8vo. 9s.  
 John Baliol: a Drama. By W. Tennant, esq. 8vo. 6s.

### EDUCATION.

- The Universal Preceptor. By the Rev. D. Blair. A new and much improved edition. 5s.  
 Letters on Entomology: for the use of young persons. 12mo. 5s.  
 Heberden's Translation of Cicero's Letters to Atticus. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 6s.  
 Kenrick's Exercises to Zumt's Latin Grammar. 8vo. 5s.  
 Scheveighoeuser's Lexicon Herodoteum. 8vo. 14s.  
 Viger's Treatise on Greek Accents. 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
 Rowse's Outlines of English History. 12mo. 5s.  
 An Introduction to Book-keeping: consisting of Twelve short Rules for keeping Merchants' Accounts by Double Entry. By Richard Roe. 3s. 6d.  
 A Manual of the System of Instruction pursued at the Infant School, Meadow-street, Bristol: illustrated by appropriate engravings. Fourth edition, considerably enlarged. By D. G. Goyder. 12mo. 5s.  
 The Analytical part of Principia Hebraica, with introductory Lessons. By T. Keyworth. 8s.

### FINE ARTS.

- Woolnoth's Ancient Castles. 2 vols. 8vo. £5.; 4to., £7. 8s.  
 Venus and Cupid: painted by R. Westall,



all, esq. R.A. Engraved by Geo. Killaway. Prints, 4s; proofs, 7s. 6d.

Gems of Art. Part 6; containing the Duke of Wellington's celebrated Correggio of Christ in the Garden—Jael and Sisera, by James Northcote, R.A. in the Council Room of the Royal Academy—the Milk Girl, by Gainsborough, in the collection of George Philips, esq. M.P.—Mr. Morant's Vandervelde of a Gale at Sea—and a Canal Scene by Moonlight, by Vanderneer; completing the first volume. £1. ; proofs, £1. 10s. ; India paper proofs, £1. 18s.

The School of Athens, executed in imitative Cameo, as a Companion to the Last Supper. 10s. 6d. plain; £1. 1s. shaded.

Love at First Sight—Married To-morrow—the Glow-worm, and the Frosty Morning. The above painted by W. M. Sharp, esq., and engraved by Turner, Ward, jun., and Dawes, &c. Prints, 7s. 6d. ; proofs, 15s.

## HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Court of France, during the residence of the Marquis Dangeau. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s. ; and in French, £1. 8s.

Chronology of the Kings of England: in easy Ryhme. By the Rev. E. Butcher; with an engraving of each king. 2s.

## LAW.

Stranger's Elements of Hindu Law. 2 vols. royal 8vo. £1. 15s.

## MEDICINE.

An Address to the Inhabitants of Lancashire, on the present State of the Medical Profession. By Thomas Turner. 1s.

## MISCELLANIES.

The Metropolitan Quarterly Magazine. 8vo. No. 1. 6s.

Relics of Antiquity. 4s.

The Duties of a Lady's Maid. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

Rudolphi's Physiology. Translated by Stow. Vol. 1. 8vo. 10s.

The Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century; or, the Master-Key of Futurity, and Guide to Ancient Mysteries. 8vo. £1. 1s.

A new edition of Anderson's London Commercial Dictionary and General Sea-port Gazetteer; with the Duties of Customs and Excise; brought down to the present time. In one large vol. 8vo.

Typographia; or, Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing; with Practical Directions for Conducting every Department in an Office: also a description of Stereotype and Lithography. By T. C. Hansard. 8vo. £3. 3s.

The Art of Rearing Silk-worms. Translated from the work of Count Dandolo. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Mathematics for Practise Men; being a Common-place Book of Principles, Theo-

rems, Rules, and Tables, in various departments of Pure and Mixed Mathematics. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. 8vo. 14s.

East-India Company's Records; founded on Official Documents, shewing a view of the Past and Present State of the British Possessions in India, as to their Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation. By Cesar Moreau, French Vice-Consul in London. £1. 1s.

Laconics; or, the Best Words of the Best Authors. Part 2. With portraits of Butler, Steele, Shaftesbury, Lavater, Shennstone, &c. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

## NOVELS, &amp;c.

Pandurang Hari; or Memoirs of a Hindoo. 3 vols. 12mo. 24s.

Gratitude, and other Tales. By H. R. Mosse. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Highest Castle and Lowest Cave. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Anselmo; a Tale of Italy. By A. Viesseux. 2 vols. 16s.

Montville; or the Dark Heir of the Castle. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6s.

The Magic Ring: a Romance, from the German of Frederick, Baron de la Motte Fouqué. 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 1s.

Philip Colville; or, a Covenanters Story. 12mo. 6s.

## POETRY.

Blessings of Friendship; and other Poems. 5s. 6d.

## POLITICS.

Foreign Mining Companies: a general Guide to the Companies formed for Working Foreign Mines. By E. English. 8vo. 3s.

## RELIGION AND MORALS.

Huie's Family Hymn-Book. 3s.

Wardlaw's Sermons; occasioned by Brougham's inaugural Discourse. 8vo. 3s.

Massillon's Conferences. Translated by Boylau. vol. 1. 8vo. £1. 4s.

Wesleyana. 18mo. 6s.

Benson's Sermons. Part 4. 8vo. 6s.

The Prophets and Apostles Compared. Crown 8vo. 4s.

Hodson's Sermons. 12mo. 7s.

Cottage Comforts. By Mrs. Hewlett. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Holy Inquisition: being an Historical Statement of the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall of that Infamous Tribunal; with an account of its Laws and Institutions; Jesuitical Examinations, excruciating Tortures, and heartless Decrees. In parts. 3s. each.

A Critical Essay on the Gospel of St. Luke. By Dr. F. Schleiermacher. 8vo. 13s.

The Works of James Arminius, D.D. Translated from the Latin. By James Nichols. 8vo. 16s.



## OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

REV. D. BOGUE.

**A**T the house of the Rev. Mr. Goulby, died, the Rev. D. Bogue, nearly fifty years pastor of the independent Church of Gosport, and tutor of the Missionary Academy there: he visited Brighton, to assist at the meetings held in aid of foreign missions, a cause which, through a long life, lay near his heart, and which he promoted with no ordinary energy and success: he was in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Behnes, the Sculptor, who was at Brighton at the time of his death, has taken an admirable cast of the venerable doctor, to execute a bust, in marble, for the son of this respected and highly esteemed individual—from which his numerous friends will have the opportunity of obtaining casts.

MRS. ELIZABETH BURGESS,

Aged 88. Blessed with a strong mind, the deceased, many years ago, produced a satirical piece, called "The Maid of the Oaks," which was acted on our stage. The incidents, on the first representation, being known to the audience, it received considerable applause: a few years since, it was again performed, but the love for scandal, and allusion to the parties, having diminished with the growth of time, the prominent features of the play were lost.—At the death of a female, familiarly known by the name of "Betty Bolaine," Mrs. B. again exerted her talents, in writing a history of the old lady's life, and depicting, in very glowing colours, her penurious and eccentric manners. Implicit faith was placed upon this production; although it was known that the writer pretty liberally bestowed vituperation upon her names, in consequence of the disappointments she experienced in not participating in the wealth which the old niggard had amassed.—The work had a great sale. Mrs. B. for many years was in the habit of selling cakes in the city, and latterly kept a registry-office for servants.

SIR THOMAS STEPNEY

Died suddenly, at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, on Sunday, 4th September. This polished gentleman of the old school was seen, in his usual attire, perambulating St. James's-street, from club-house to club-house (his daily practice), so recently as the preceding day. His dress had been the same for half a century—namely a blue coat, with a broad back and long waist, "of the Monmouth-street cut," that is, much too large for his body, and he commonly wore a remarkably short spencer. Nankeen was his constant wear in small-clothes; and his blue broad-striped silk stockings produced a remarkable contrast:—added to these, was a hat not deeper in the crown than an inch and a half, but with a rim of greater proportion,

and a black ribbon tied round it. Sir Thomas, in his 70th year, on the coldest day of winter, was clad the same as in the dog-days: he was a great card-player, but not a gambler. His Wednesday piquet parties, from February to July, were regularly attended by some of the most distinguished persons in high life.

DON PABLO IGLESIAS.

Was an officer of infantry in the constitutional army of Spain during the Peninsular war. On this being terminated, and the constitution having been changed for king Ferdinand, Don Iglesias gave up his military employment, and returned to Madrid, where he had property, and established himself there. In 1820, when the constitution was restored, Iglesias became a volunteer in the national militia of Madrid. A short time afterwards he was elected Begidor of the junta of the capital, and when the Government retreated to Seville, he went with a body of Cacadoné volunteers to accompany the Cortes to this city. When the Government removed to Cadiz, Iglesias united himself with a moving column commanded by the brave Marconchini, and went with it to Carthage, with the view of assisting in the defence of that place. On the capitulation of the place, Iglesias preferred emigration to falling under the swords of the destroyers of his country. He went to Gibraltar, and from there, with thirty of his countrymen, he projected a descent on Ceuta, where he hoped something might be done. A violent storm drove the vessel ashore at Almeria, where, after he had been denounced by the royalists for contumacy, and seeing himself and companions surrounded on all sides, they entered a wood, and though he had only one cartridge remaining, they prepared for their defence. The enemy attacked the fifteen who alone remained alive: although they were already wounded, and, indeed, covered with blood, their courage supplied their wants, and they even fought with their teeth, according to official accounts circulated in Spain at the time. Iglesias was taken and carried to Spain by that Count Salio who a short time before was also an emigrant at Gibraltar. Iglesias was kept for a year buried in a miserable dungeon, without a particle of light, without a bed, nourished with scanty fare, and loaded with chains. His wife, to mitigate his sufferings, was obliged to sacrifice all his remaining property, both in money and furniture. Iglesias has at length perished on a scaffold, with all the horrors of that murderous apparatus, which is the delight of an infamous tyranny. He died, it appears, like a good Spaniard, like a valiant soldier, and as an heroic descendant of the immortal Padillo.

INCIDENTS



## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 19.—The London Maritime Institution held its annual meeting, at the Marine Society's Rooms, over the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of making a Report of the last year's proceedings, and to elect officers for the year ensuing.

20.—Proclamation was made by the heralds at the Cross, in which His Majesty enjoins his subjects to keep strictly the neutrality in the contest between the Greeks and Turks.

21.—Letters were received at Lord Bathurst's office from Captain Franklin, stating the arrival of the expedition at Lake Whimpey early in June, whence they intended to proceed to Bear Lake.—All in perfect health.

29.—Mr. Birch, an eminent coachmaker in Great Queen-Street, gave a roast-beef and plum-pudding dinner to all the people in his employ, and several neighbours, in commemoration of, in these times, rather an extraordinary event, the completion of 50 years' service of one of his workmen under the roof of his establishment. Mr. Birch, in the course of the evening, informed his guests, that the first English post-chaise was built at his house, and amongst other anecdotes of interest attached to the premises, he stated that the hearse of George II., the coronation carriage of George III., and four other state coaches for the Royal Family, had been built within his walls, which were decorated with the drawings and plans of the different equipages.

Nov. 2.—The foundation stone was laid for the buildings to be called St. Bride's Avenue, by Mr. Blades, the treasurer to the committee appointed to carry into effect the exposure of the beautiful steeple of St. Bride's Church.

4.—Much damage was done in the vicinity of Paddington and its neighbourhood, including Kilburn, Acton, Harrow, &c., by a tremendous gale of wind. The plantations, in some of the villages, were torn up and swept wholly away, many of the new buildings in the Regent's Park have been unroofed, and the gable ends of some blown down; and from 40 to 50 stacks of hay and straw in the neighbourhood of Acton and Ealing have been scattered before the wind. Various casualties occurred in London during the day; among others, two stacks of chimneys in Holborn were blown into the street over the heads of the passengers; fortunately no person was materially injured.

4.—The shareholders of the London and Northern Railway Company met at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, Mr. Hibbert, who was in the chair, read a report on the progress made towards ef-

fecting the object of the undertaking, and on the state of the Company's affairs.

4.—The house of Barclay and Co. sent circular letters to the publicans in their trade, informing them, that the London brewers have advanced the price of 5s. per barrel from that day. Porter is in consequence raised  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pot.

9.—The Lord-Mayor's day was celebrated with the usual processions and festivals: among the distinguished personages who honoured Mr. Alderman Venables, the new Lord-Mayor, at the Guildhall civic feast, were the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Peel, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. W. Wynn, Sir George Clark, the Portuguese and Dutch Ambassadors, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Littledale, the Solicitor General, Mr. Scarlet, Mr. Brougham, &c. &c.

10.—A meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern, to take into consideration the establishment of a Literary and Scientific Institution, for the accommodation of persons employed in commercial and professional pursuits in the western part of the metropolis. H. Drummond, Esq. was called to the chair, who, in the course of his address to the meeting, said that a present of £300 would be forwarded to the institution as soon as it was formed. Messrs. Paul, Drummond, Trotter, and Wright, (partners in four banking establishments), had offered to become trustees.

11.—A public meeting took place at the London Tavern, at which a subscription was opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent fire at Miramichi in New Brunswick. Mr. John Bainbridge, the agent for the colony, was in the chair.

11.—The Recorder made a report to the King of the persons upon whom sentence of death had been passed at the Old Bailey September Sessions: 3 for burglary; 21 for stealing in dwelling-houses to the amount of 40s. and upwards; 1 for highway-robbery, and 1 for horse-stealing. His Majesty was pleased to respite, during his pleasure, all the above prisoners except J. Crook, who was ordered for execution. Eight prisoners were sentenced by the Recorder to be transported for life, 6 for fourteen years, and 44 for seven years.

12.—A numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of arranging plans for forming a new street from Picket-Street to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. When it was resolved to petition Parliament, and five gentlemen were appointed as provisional trustees, to carry the plans into execution.

A fire broke out at Messrs. Hurst and Robinson's



Robinson's, Booksellers, Pall Mall, which, if it had not been speedily discovered and extinguished, would in a few minutes have destroyed property in one of the rooms said to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds.

A statue has been lately erected in the cathedral of St. Paul to the memory of Lord Heathfield, who, under the more celebrated name of General Elliott, annihilated the power of Spain before the fortress of Gibraltar. The figure is of colossal size, and is executed by C. Rossi, R. A.

The Bill of Health of the metropolis gives the following account: died during October, by fever, 108; by inflammation, 205; by measles, 116; by casual small-pox, 161.

Mr. Lemon, keeper of the State Papers, on examining some of the papers of the reign of Elizabeth, discovered some in the hand-writing of the Queen, and marked "The Thirde Booke." On carefully searching further he found the papers of four other books, which turn out to be the translation of "Boetius de consolatione Philosophiæ." Nearly the whole of the work is in Her Majesty's own hand-writing.

A monument is erecting at Waterloo by the Netherlands' Government, to commemorate the victory gained in those memorable plains of glory.

A beautiful small statue of Apollo, six inches long, has been found at Tamar, which is much esteemed by the French connoisseurs.

The corner stone of the proposed Jewish City was laid in Grand Island in the state of New York, on the 15th of September, by Mr. Noab, who afterwards issued a proclamation to all the Jews throughout the world, renewing and establishing the Jewish nation as it existed under the ancient Judges.

Particulars of the number of fishing-vessels entered at the Coast Office, Custom House, London, with the quantity of fish imported in the course of one year. Number of vessels, 3,827; fresh salmon, 45,446 fish, 22,907 boxes; maids, plaice, and skate, 59,754 bushels; turbot, 87,958; fresh cod-fish, 447,130; herrings, 3,366,497; lobsters, 1,954,600; soles, 8,672 bushels; mackerel, 3,075,700; haddocks, 484,493; sprats, 69,879 bushels; whittings 90,604; and 1,500 eels.

## MARRIAGES.

Thomas Lupton, esq., of Blackheath-hill, to Anna, third daughter of M. Simons, esq., of New Grove, Mile-end

At Lambeth Church, Henry Lloyd, third son of G. T. Lloyd, esq., of Clapham-Common, to Elizabeth Stracey, youngest daughter of Mrs. Richardson, of Clapham-Rise, Stockwell.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, to the Hon. Miss Cavendish.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bertie, to Georgiana Emily, daughter of Rear Admiral Lord Kerr.

H. Handley, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington.

W. McGeorge, esq., to Thophala Louisa, daughter of the late R. Turner, esq., formerly Judge of Agra.

At Tottenham, the Rev. J. G. Tharks, to Miss Phipps, of Stamford-hill.

At Twickenham, Lieut. Robilliard, to Rebecca, daughter of W. Davies, esq.

At Islington, F. R. Appleby, esq., Derbyshire, to a daughter of J. Pott, esq.

Capt. Charlton, to Elizabeth Trosse, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Spicer.

Mr. Young, to Miss Watson, daughter of Mrs. Staniland.

Mr. Heylin, son of E. Heylin, esq., of Celleron, to Fanny, daughter of B. Gris-dale, esq.

W. Wright, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Clarinda Catherine, daughter of J. Lawson, M.D. of York.

Oct. 31. G. M'Dermott, esq., to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. R. Holland.

J. B. Hayes, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late W. Harley, esq.

W. J. Symon, esq., to Miss A. E. Creeve, daughter of General Creeve.

The Rev. J. Murray, to Miss F. M. Brasier, of Camberwell.

At Croydon, M. Stent, jun. esq., of Harmondsworth, to Mary Ann, daughter of M. Newman, esq., of Cromford, Middlesex.

E. Brown, esq., of Collumpton, Devon, to Miss Mary Middleton.

Capt. J. Maughan, to Jane, daughter of Capt. Ormeston, of Lynn.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, rector of Holcot, Northamptonshire, to Jane, daughter of T. Walker, esq., of John-street, Bedford-row.

I. Hodgson, esq., of Leicester, to Emma, daughter of the late E. L. Macmurdo, esq., of Clapton.

J. Blackmore, esq., of Upper Norton-street, to Amelia, daughter of the late J. Hitchens, esq., of Garston-hall, Surrey.

R. Lane, esq., of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, to Sophia, daughter of E. Hodges, esq., of Clapham-common.

A. Loveday, esq., to Miss E. Wells, of Westons, Sussex.

## DEATHS.

At Rettendon Parsonage, the Rev. T. Holmes.

At Hamstead Hall, W. Wallis, esq.

At Meole, Mrs. Peele, relict of the late H. Peele, esq.

At Heston, 66, J. MacArthur, esq.

J. Longman, esq., formerly of the Bank of England.

19, Francis Ursula, daughter of the Rev. H. A. Pye.



26, The Right Hon. Lady Rolle.  
 73, Charles Collyns, esq.  
 75, Thomas Mitchell, esq.  
 Walter Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall,  
 Yorkshire.  
 W. H. Dearsly, esq., of Shinfield, Berks.  
 Mary, relict of the late L. Poignand,  
 esq. M.D. 80.  
 Charles Waistell, esq., 70.  
 R. Sangster, esq., 78.  
 T. Aylett, esq., of Gloucester-terrace.  
 Major William Martin.  
 Mrs. Byrne, wife of N. Byrne, esq., of  
 the *Morning Post*.  
 Lieut. William Thomas Loftus.  
 R. S. Moody, esq., 81.  
 In Golden-square, J. Willock, esq., 80.  
 W. Gosling esq., of Edmonton, 82.  
 E. Foulkes, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 At Godalming, W. Lee, esq., 68.  
 J. Grant, Esq., 69.  
 Mr. Mawman, 70.  
 At Hornsey, T. Berkenhead, esq., 71.  
 Miss M. A. Champion, of Danny.  
 At Twickenham, Mrs. M. Slaughter.

## MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At St. Julian's, Mr. T. Williams, to Mary  
 Ann, daughter of the late V. Corbet, esq.,  
 of Newton.  
 At St. Julian's, J. Lockley, esq., of  
 Bayston, to Miss Maddocks.  
 At Memel, H. Fowler, esq., to Miss  
 Griffin.  
 At Hamburgh, O. Gilles, esq., to Pa-  
 tience, daughter of Mr. P. Oakden.  
 At Madras, J. R. Cuppage, esq., son of  
 Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, to Anna, daughter  
 of J. Underwood, esq., of Vizagapatam.  
 Sir J. T. Claridge, to Miss M. P. Scott,  
 daughter of Vice-Admiral Scott.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

The King of Bavaria died on the 13th,  
 of apoplexy. His Majesty had completed  
 his 69th year, having been born on the 27th  
 of May 1756, and will be succeeded by his  
 son, the Prince Royal, who was born in  
 1786, and married, in 1810, a Princess of  
 the house of Saxe-Hildburghausen.—This  
 event will dissolve the connexion between  
 Austria and Bavaria. The Prince of Ca-  
 rignan has also just died of apoplexy, at his  
 estate in the vicinity of Paris.

At Richmond, United States, W. C.  
 Kidd, A.M. &c., son of J. Kidd, D.D., pro-  
 fessor of Oriental Languages in the Maris-  
 chal College and University of Aberdeen.

At Tobago, Lieut. J. W. Eyre, R.E.

At St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of Capt.  
 Baker, R.N.

At Wilmington, State of Delaware, Mr.  
 T. Clark, late of Drighlington.

At Naples, Mrs. Rye, relict of the Rev.  
 J. Rye, of Darlington, Northamptonshire.

At Narva, in the Baltic, lately, Capt.  
 J. Hart.

At Villafranche, on the Rhine, M. Lo-  
 quin, the naturalist, one of the most enthu-

siastic votaries of science. He has left  
 behind him 150 manuscript works.

At Krageroe, Madame Buchhelm, the  
 celebrated Northern Poetess.

At Barbourne, 71, S. Tearne, esq.

Near Spanish Town, Jamaica, of yellow  
 fever, A. Deans, esq. son of the late Admi-  
 ral Deans.

At Port Louis, Isle of France, Lieut.  
 J. Butt, son of the late Mr. W. Butt.

At Geneva, New York State, Mrs. J.  
 Welsh, wife of Mr. W. Grieve, in Geneva,  
 and daughter of the late Mr. D. Welsh,  
 Braefoot.

26, S. N. L. son of the Rev. L. Rich-  
 mond.

At Isle de los Chios, Mr. G. Skirving.

At Paris, Mrs. R. Tailyour, of Borrow-  
 field, daughter of the late Sir A. Ramsay,  
 Bart.

On his return from the United States,  
 Mr. C. Brenschendt.

At Florence, Marquis Lucchesini, who  
 has equally distinguished himself in litera-  
 ture and diplomacy.

At the Jamaica station, J. Sinclair, esq.,  
 son of Mr. D. Sinclair.

At Jamaica, Capt. C. Pigott, son of the  
 late Admiral Pigott.

At Moorshedabad, Bengal, J. Hyde, esq.

At Hamburgh, 51, P. Kleudgen, esq.

At Calais, 52, Capt. J. Whitfield.

B. Scott, esq., of the island of Jamaica,  
 who, by his will, gave freedom to three  
 negroes, in addition to eighty others whom  
 he made free during his life.

At Rangoon, Mr. Jermyn, chief officer of  
 the Hon. Company's armed ship Satellite.

In Jamaica, Mr. T. Wheldale.

In Jamaica, Dr. John Nisbet.

At Kingston, Jamaica, J. C. Powell, esq.

At St. Roque, in Spain, Mr. J. Duncan,  
 son of Mr. J. Duncan, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire.

At New York, the eldest son of Mr.  
 W. Brodie, Selkirk.

At Lyons, in France, Miss Mary Hony-  
 man, daughter of the late Mr. J. Honyman,  
 London.

At Jersey, Louisa Maria, daughter of  
 Lieut. Blythe, R.N.

32, at Konieh Carmania (the ancient Ico-  
 nium), Thomas Ayre Bromhead, esq.,  
 late of Christ's College, Cambridge, only  
 son of the Rev. Edward Bromhead, of  
 Repham, near Lincoln. This enterprising  
 traveller, after an absence of five years from  
 his native country, was hastening home,  
 when arrested by a sudden and fatal disease.  
 One of the companions of Mr. Bromhead's  
 travels, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Fellow of  
 Christ College, died on a camel under almost  
 as melancholy circumstances, near the Palm  
 Trees of Elim, in March; and the other,  
 Henry Lewis, esq., R.N., after traversing  
 Palestine in his company, parted from him  
 at Beirut, in June, and returned to England.  
 The same post brought his own cheerful  
 letters from Damascus, and the official an-  
 nouncement of his death by the Porte.



## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. C. B. Barnwell, to the rectory Mileham, Norfolk.

The Rev E. M. Salter, M.A., to the rectory of Swanton-Novers cum Woodnorton, Norfolk.

The Duke of Somerset has appointed the Rev. C. Neville, A.M., to be one of his grace's domestics chaplains.

The Rev. W. J. Butler, to the rectory of St. Nicholas.

The Rev. J. Robson, of Leigh, Lancashire, to the ministry of the new parliamentary church, St. George's Tildesley.

The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, A.M., one of the vicars choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. S. Madan, M.A., to the vicarage of Twerton.

The Rev. W. Strong, to be chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Rev. W. Clark, M.A., to the rectory of Guiseley.

The Rev. T. Brown, domestic chaplain to the Countess of Sandwich, and rector of Conington, to hold by dispensation the rectory of Wistow, in the county of Huntingdon.

The Rev. T. Martyn, B.A., to the rectory of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. C. S. Leathes, M.A., to the rectory of Ellesborough, Bucks.

The Rev. W. J. Brodrick, M.A., to the rectory of Castle Rising with Roydon, Norfolk.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, brother to Lord Auckland, to the living of Hertingfordbury.

The Rev. Mr. White, minister of Welbeck Chapel, Mary-le-bone, and curate of Crayford, Kent, to the rectory of St. Andrew's.

The Rev. E. Wilton, M.A., to the office of minister or curate of Christ Church, North Bradley, Wilts.

The Rev. Mark Scott, to the vicarage of Slawston, in the county of Leicester.

The Rev. F. Twisleton, LL.B., to the rectory of Broadwell cum Adlestrop.

The Rev. W. W. Quartley, to the vicarage of Keynsham.

The Rev. T. Chambers, M.A., to the vicarage of Studley, Warwick.

The Rev. E. Coleridge, B.A., to the rectory of Monksilver, Somerset.

The Rev. G. Fowell, clerk, to the preachingship of St. Mary, in the borough of Thetford, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Rev. C. B. Bruce, clerk, to the curacy of Redlingfield, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Jones, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Bodedeyrn, Anglesea.

The Rev. E. Ventris, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Stow cum Qui.

The Rev. R. Meredith, B.A., to the vicarage of Hagborn, Berks.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On Monday the 17th November, the first regular supply of coals, consisting of twenty waggons, arrived at Yarns by the Stocton and Darlington railway; they were sold at about one-half the price which they had previously borne.

A meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the old Masonic hall, on the 17th of November. Eighty members have been admitted into this Institution at the last two monthly meetings, and thirty-two candidates will be balloted for at the next monthly meeting.

*Married.*] At Hurworth, R. Colling, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Skelly, esq., of Pilmore-house—At Tynemouth, C. A. Dalmer, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary, daughter of the late G. Rippon, esq.

*Died.*] At Ovingham, 65, Sarah, wife of C. Arthur, esq.—At Hawthornden, Ma-

ry Ogilvy, wife of Capt. J. F. Drummond R.N.—At Seaham-hall, T. Wilkinson, esq. He was supposed to be one of the greatest monied men in the county. At the early part of his life, he was an ensign in the British army, and fought at the battle of Bunker's-hill on the 17th June, 1775—At Sunderland, 69, Mary, wife of T. Gibson, esq.—At Durham, 70, Capt. E. Grey, R.N.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The first vessel ever built at Carlisle, was launched on Monday, 31st October.

*Married.*] The Rev. Sir R. L. Fleming, bart., rector of Grasmere and Bowness, to Sarah, daughter of the late W. B. Bradshaw, esq., of Halton-hall, Lancashire.

*Died.*] At Whitehaven, 88, Mrs. Bridget White, late of St. Bees—At Great Orton, the Rev. J. Brisco—At Workington, 52, Mr. R. Dickinson—At Feversham, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lawson—At Carlisle, 66, T. Benson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.



## YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Hudson, of Hull, has imported lately the extraordinary number of one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand foreign leeches.

The hour of delivery of the London letters and newspapers at the Leeds post-office is now altered, so as to allow an hour for the correspondence, instead of fifteen minutes, as hitherto.

The new Session of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds commenced lately, at which several members were elected.

It was unanimously resolved, at a very full meeting lately of the members of the Hull Dock Company, to make a junction dock at the expense of the company, to contain sixty ships; application will be made to Parliament, at the ensuing session, for an act to carry the resolution into effect.

A boy who was gathering stones on the beach at Hornsea picked up a piece of gold coin, formerly current for £3. 12s.; it was in a perfect state.

*Married.*] At Bessingby, C. T. Soulsby, esq. to Ann, daughter of H. Hudson, esq., M.P.—At Scarborough, the Rev. D. Stoner, to Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, of Birstal—At Doncaster, the Rev. J. J. Lowe, M.A., to Catherine Mary, daughter of T. W. Tew, esq., of Doncaster—At Almondbury, the Rev. J. Fowler, of Manchester, to Jane, daughter of T. Bentley, esq., of Lockwood—At Ripon, the Rev. J. Jameson, to Anne Matilda, daughter of the late Rev. T. Schaake—At Scarborough, J. Trenholm, esq., to Miss Hornsey—At Almondbury, Samuel, son of Mr. C. Stephenson, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. M. Moorhouse, of Holmfirth.

*Died.*] At Wakefield, 38, Mrs. Berry—34, Mr. T. Lye, of Northallerton—At Portobello, 57, W. Simpson, esq.—At Leeds, 71, Mary, relict of the late Rev. T. Allen, vicar of Muckton, Lincolnshire—At Croft, near Darlington, 54, J. James, esq., of Durham—At Scarborough, 80, T. Hinderwell, esq., author of "The History and Antiquities of Scarborough," and several other works—26, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Dodsworth, esq.—60, the Rev. J. Pollard—90, Mrs. Glenton, widow of the late M. Glenton, esq., of Boroughbridge—77, H. Yarburgh, esq.—At Dodworth, 67, G. Hurst, esq.

## LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the Mariners' Church Society was held at Liverpool on Wednesday, the 25th of October, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester in the chair. A subscription was made, and his Lordship undertook to use his influence to remove the prejudices of such of the clergy as were opposed to the measure.

The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Jack, of the chapel in Manchester, connected with the United Secession Church of Scotland, presented him lately with 600 guineas, as a testimony of respect and esteem for his character.

An alarming fire broke out, lately, on the premises of Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co., merchants, in Gradwell-street Liverpool, which damaged and destroyed nearly 2,700 bags of New Orleans, and Bengal cotton, which, with the premises, were valued at £40,000.

The foundation stone of a new church was laid in Great Oxford-street, North, Liverpool, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, on Friday, the 4th of November.

A fire broke out, lately, in some warehouses in William-street Liverpool, in which were 800 bales of cotton, nearly the whole of which has been destroyed.

The foundation stone of a suspension bridge was laid, lately, a little below the Broughton ford, in Pendleton, to communicate across the river Irwell, between the Townships of Broughton and Pendleton.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. H. Parry, of North Wales, to Miss Sarah James—At Warrington, W. Hulme, esq., of Huyton, near Prescott, to Mrs. Anderson—The Rev. B. Guest, A.M. of Everton, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of T. Lingham, esq.—At Blackburn, Mr. B. Eccles, to Mary Jane, daughter of W. Eccles, esq.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 68, Mrs. J. Ennis, of Oswestry; Maria Corbett, wife of Dr. Vandeburgh; Lieut.-Col. Bennet; 56, J. Ormrod, esq., of Chamber-hall; Mr. R. Thomason.

## CHESHIRE.

The new church, at Weeden, was opened on Sunday, the 6th of November.

*Married.*] At Dunham Massey, Sir J. Walsh, bart., of Warfield, Berks, to the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington—W. Kettle, esq., M.D., to Penelope, daughter of the Rev. J. Hole.

*Died.*] At Whitburn, 71, R. Graydon, esq.—At Trafford-hall, 72, the Rev. R. Perryn, A.M.—Mrs. Williams, wife of B. Williams, esq., of Twerton—At Macclesfield, J. V. Agnew, esq.—At Gateshead, 32, Mr. G. Wood; 26, H. Guy; 20, T. Guy.

## DERBYSHIRE.

At the Derby Literary Institution, Mr. Douglas Fox, in introducing the chemical lectures, congratulated his hearers on the prosperous state of the society.

*Married.*] J. Gardner, to Harriet Moore, (late John Murphy), whose singular marriage to Matilda Lacy, of Shardlow, in the character of a man, created so much talk in that part of the country.—At Buxton, Charles, son of P. Brownell, esq., of Newfield, to Susannah, daughter of L. Peel, esq.—W. C. B. Cave, esq., son of Sir Wm. C. B. Cave, bart., of Stretton-hall, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. Westmorland, M.A.—Mr. W. Barker, of Tideswell, to Miss Jackson—The Rev. T. Schreiber, of Bradwell-lodge, to Sarah, daughter of Rear Admiral Bingham—Dr. Tonge, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Moncrieffe.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] 31, J. H. Bainbrigge, esq., F.L.S.—80, Mr. J. Hinckley—At Belper, 85, Mr. T. Creswell—103, J. Fox—At Spondon, 80, Mr. J. Watson—At Ticknell, 79, Frances, relict of the Very Rev. A. Onslow, D.D., Dean of Worcester—At Whittington, 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The repair and in part rebuilding of the spire of St. Peter's Church is now completed, by Mr. P. Wootten, without the aid of scaffolding.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. T. Wild, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. H. Stuart.

*Died.*] 50, Mr. J. Gladwin, and three children, in one week—72, Mrs. Ramsden—81, H. Hollias, esq.—At Gotham, 80, Mr. Redfern.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

A cave of very curious construction has been lately discovered at Harlaxton; a quantity of wheat and barley, quite black, was found in the interior; also a pair of stone querns. There was a hole in the middle of the bottom stone for a spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with; so that the stone might be turned with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper.

*Married.*] At Thorpe, R. Plumtree, esq. to Mrs. Wood.

*Died.*] At Orby, 80, Mr. Smith, commonly called "Gentleman Smith," from the elegance of his manners, and his able personification of polished society on the stage: the original Charles Surface, in Sheridan's comedy of the School for Scandal. Of late years he was remarkable for a disregard of dress, which led him sometimes into a most whimsical patchwork of clothing.—71, W. Etherington, esq.—At Gainsborough, Lieut. J. Varden—84, J. Broughton, esq.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] At Thurnby, Mr. G. Crosher, to Mary Ann, daughter of G. Bramley, gent., of Bushby—At Bagworth, Mr. Beasley, of Oadby, to Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Chrosher—At Oakham, Mr. R. Barlow, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Beaver—At Sapcoat, Mr. J. Smith, to Ann, daughter of B. Perkins, esq.—At Loughborough, T. B. Miller, esq. to Susanna, relict of T. Land, esq.—At Halstead, Mr. R. B. Scale, of Fitts-John's, in that parish, son of the Rev. B. Scale, to Miss E. Glasborrow—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Webb—At Nether Broughton, Capt. Moores, R.N., to the daughter of the Rev. J. Moores.

*Died.*] 70, Mr. Billson—26, Samuel, son of S. Alston, gent.—At Sileby, 78, Ann, widow of the late J. Goude, gent.—At Grantham, 39, F. Newcombe, esq.—17, Samuel, son of the Rev. J. Bright of Skeffington-hall—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 85, Mr. D. Hayes—Lately, Mr. Baggot, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

A valuable bed of cement stone has been recently discovered on the Ashenhurst estate, near Leek, the property of R. Badnall, esq.

*Married.*] J. H. Foley, esq., M.P., of Prestwood-house, to Miss C. M. Gage, of Rogate-lodge, Sussex.

*Died.*] In the Staffordshire Potteries, 34, the Rev. J. R. Brough—At Wolverhampton, 75, Rev. G. W. Kempson—Anne, wife of J. Olarenschaw, esq., of Wolverhampton.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

A deputation from the congregation of Christ's Church, Birmingham, presented to their late minister, the Rev. J. H. Spry, a large richly embossed and chased silver waiter, weighing near 250 ounces, as a tribute of their regard and esteem.

*Died.*] At Preston Bagot, 52, the Rev. J. Cartwright; 70, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. Taylor; 54, Mr. W. Bryan, of Coventry.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A very respectable and numerous meeting took place lately at Ludlow, to take into consideration the report of G. W. Buck, esq., relative to the formation of the Ludlow and Severn Rail Road. A very liberal subscription was entered into by the gentlemen present, to carry the plan into execution.

Nov. 17.—A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the Shrewsbury Infirmary, to adopt some measure for extending that beneficent Institution, the Rt. Hon. Lord Hill in the chair, when it was resolved to appoint a committee for the purpose.

*Married.*] At Oswestry, C. Sabine, esq. to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Hughes—At Whitchurch, the Rev. J. Morrall, M.A. to Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. R. Mayow.

*Died.*] At Ruyton, 34, Sarah Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of the late R. Hunt, esq., of Boreatton—At Oswestry, Frances, daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Ferris, Dean of Battle, &c. &c.—At Bridgnorth, 84, R. Goolden, esq.—Mary, the wife of Capt. Crotty—At Madely, J. Barker, esq.—At Bridgnorth, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Bree.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Barnett, of Rock-hall, Buckinghamshire, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. Matthews, of Coscomb, Gloucestershire.

*Died.*] At Stourport, 65, Mr. G. Nicholas. This gentleman has enriched our libraries with several instructive and valuable works, "The Literary Miscellany," in 20 vols., is a beautiful specimen of his ingenuity in the art of printing, and of his taste and judgment as an Editor. "The Cambrian Traveller's Guide," evinces much patient investigation. His treatise, "On the Conduct of Man to Inferior Animals," and numerous tracts,



tracts, calculated to improve the morals of the poorer classes, are proofs of the same desire of doing good—80, R. Gem, esq.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

Seventy-six coins, mostly of the reign of Charles I., were lately found near Ledbury.

The annual meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society took place on the 19th October, Col. Money in the chair, when the usual premiums were awarded.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Wilkes, of Leominster, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. J. Arnett, of Kingsland—The Rev. Y. B. Cartwright, to Sophia, daughter of the late W. Cartwright, esq., Wellington.

*Died.*] At Lyonshall, 92, the relict of the late Rev. R. Powell—At Little Hereford, Capt. R. Boyle, R.N.—At Bromyard, Louisa, wife of M. Howell, esq.—48, Hannah Maria, wife of T. Bird, esq., of Hereford—At Newcourt, 55, the Rev. J. Lilly—97, Mrs. West, of Huntingdon.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A new church is commenced in Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, which is to be in the gothic style, and calculated to afford accommodation for 400 persons more than the church of Holy Trinity, lately erected in Portland Street.

The improvements at the old passage across the Severn, between Bristol and Chepstow, are now determined on, and are to be proceeded with immediately.

The chapel of Bream, in his Majesty's forest of Dean, is shortly to be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

A marble statue was lately erected in Gloucester Cathedral, to the memory of Dr. Jenner.

*Married.*] At Panteague, the Rev. W. Powell, son of the late H. Powell, esq., of Kevenrhossan, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. Roberts, M.A.—At Olveston, Mr. Crossman, to Ann Florence, daughter of D. Ward, esq.—At Birstal, Mr. D. Barraclough, son of the Rev. D. Barraclough, Vicar of Stainland, to Selina, daughter of Mr. W. Firth—At Bristol, Mr. C. Brazill, to Eliza, daughter of J. Woolen, esq., of Painswick—At Barnwood, J. A. Whitcombe, esq. to Julia, daughter of D. Walters, esq.—At Monmouth, Lieut. R. Amphlett, R.N., to Mary Jane Hansard—At Dursley, J. Fisher, esq., of Uley, to Felicia Anne, daughter of Mr. J. Harding—At Ashchurch, C. Hargreaves, esq., of Kildwick, Yorkshire, to Hannah, daughter of J. New, esq.—Mr. S. Kennerley, to Jane Probyn, both of Pontypool.

*Died.*] 19, Frances Ursula, daughter of the Rev. H. A. Pye, Vicar of Cirencester—At Mickleton Vicarage, Susanna, wife of the Rev. J. Baylis—At Bristol, 88, the widow of the late G. Cummings, esq.—At Cheltenham, 54, Caroline, relict of J. Torre, esq., of Snydale-hall—At Monmouth, 75, Mrs. Parsons—At Clifton, Harriet, daughter of C. Rankin, esq.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

The premiums offered by Jesus' College, Oxford, for encouraging the cultivation of the Welsh language among its members, were this year adjudged as follows:—

1. For the best translation into Welsh of Dr. Blair's Sermon on the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, £10, to Mr. J. Blackwell, Berriew, Montgomeryshire.

2. To the best Welsh reader, £6, to Mr. Jenkin Hughes, Lledrod, Cardiganshire.

3. To the second best Welsh reader, £4, to Mr. J. O. Hughes, Brynllwyd, Anglesey.

A small gold cuphic coin was lately found in the excavation made for a culvert near Christ's Church, Oxford; it is in high preservation, and has an inscription on each side in ancient Arabic characters, such as were used in Mahomet's time.

*Married.*] At Ensham, Mr. R. W. Johnson, to Anne, daughter of R. Bowerman, esq.

*Died.*] 48, J. Oglander, esq., M.A., Fellow and Sub-Warden of Merton-college—At Alcester, 93, T. Pumphrey—At Fiekens Hall, E. F. Colston, esq.—At Orford, 91, Mary, widow of J. Barthrop, gent.—At Charlbury, 27, G. Cobb, esq., son of the Rev. J. Cobb, D.D., vicar of the above place.

## BUCKS AND BERKS.

A sow, belonging to a poor man at Newport Pagnel, produced lately the following extraordinary litter: the heads of two resemble those of the elephant, but without eyes; a large and only tooth protrudes from the mouth, one half inch in length; on each of the fore-feet are five claws, and the bodies are unlike those of pigs. Another has the appearance of a mastiff, and another is somewhat like a pig, but has no nostrils. A fifth is a perfect pig in all its members, and a remarkably fine one.

*Died.*] At Coleshill, 86, H. Ward, gent.—At Datchet, 80, Maj. W. Scott.

## HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

*Married.*] The Hon. A. I. Melville, to Charlotte, daughter of S. Smith, esq., M.P.

*Died.*] At Barnet, 57, the Rev. W. Marr—60, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. T. Bass; 70, S. Johnson, esq.; 74, Mrs. Evans, daughter of the late C. Baron, esq., of Hitchin.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Norton Hall, Charlotte, relict of B. Botfield, esq.—77, Mrs. Whitsed, relict of T. Whitsed, esq., of Borough Fen—Mrs. Greene, wife of J. Greene, esq., of Oundle.

## CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The first meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society was held on Monday, the 14th November, when several very interesting papers were read by Mr. Rothman, of Trinity, by Mr. Airy, and by the Rev. L. Jenyns, of St. John's.

A patent



A patent has been obtained by T. Steele, esq., A.M., of Magdalen College, for some very important improvements in the construction and apparatus of the diving bell.

*Married.*] At Huntingdon, G. Wilgress, esq., of London, to Frances Barbara, daughter of Mrs. Farquhar.

*Died.*] At St. Ives, the lady of P. Tremearne, esq.—At East Linton, J. Burton, esq.—70, G. Milner, esq., of Comberton.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Heydon, H. Handley, esq. M.P. to the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, daughter of Lord Kensington—At Yarmouth, J. Harper, esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Capt. S. Palmer—F. Hare, esq., of Stanhoe, to Mary Ann Buck, niece of the late G. Dettmar, esq., of Blake-hall, Wanstead.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Sir T. Hankin, Lieut.-Col., of the Scotch Greys—At Lesingham, 65, Elizabeth, wife of B. Cubitt, gent.—82, Elizabeth, wife of W. Herring, esq.; 83, J. Ditchell, esq.; 65, the Rev. J. Burrell, M.A., rector of Letheringsett.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] G. Gataker, esq., of Mildenhall, to Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of T. Wilkinson, esq.—At Woodbridge, J. Barthrop, esq., of Hollesley, to Mary Eliza, daughter of J. S. Baldry, esq.—R. Elwes, esq., of Wisset Parsonage, to Catherine, daughter of I. Elton, esq., of Stapleton-house.

*Died.*] At Orford, 78, Margaret, wife of T. Lowton, esq.—At Hadleigh, 49, R. Sheldrake, gent.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Layton, W. Edwards, esq., M.D., of Swansea, to Miss Fulcher—At Steeple Bumpsted, the Rev. W. T. Wild, of Newark-upon-Trent, to Harriett, daughter of the Rev. H. Stuart—At Terling, Mr. W. Goodday, of Great Totham, son of the Rev. W. Goodday, to Catherine Matilda, daughter of B. Firman—At East Thorndon, the Rev. W. Bond, of Little Warley, to Lætitia, daughter of the late Rev. J. Birch—At Woodford, Capt. B. Adams, to Christiana, daughter of Mr. J. Ledger—Mr. R. B. Scale, son of the Rev. B. Scale, Vicar of Braintree, to Miss E. Glassborow—At Newport, W. N. Bell, esq. to Elizabeth daughter of the late W. Canning, esq., of Quendon.

*Died.*] At Rettendon Parsonage, near South End, the Rev. T. Holmes, B.D., Fellow of St. John's college—At Ongar, 65, the Rev. W. H. Warren, M.A.—Mr. B. Archer, son of the Rev. T. Archer, rector of Foulness Island—At Walthamstow, T. F. Forster, esq.—At Saffron Walden, 69, J. Searle, esq.—At Maryland Point, W. Stanley, esq.

## KENT.

Nov. 3.—The Ogle Castle, East India-men, burden 600 tons, from Bombay, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands; every soul on board perished, the dreadful violence of

the storm frustrating all the endeavours of the boatmen to render them any assistance.

A numerous meeting was held at Deptford, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institute, Dr. O. Gregory in the chair, who consented to become the president of the society. Several donations were presented at the meeting by the master shipwrights, &c., and others present.

*Married.*] E. Kingsford, to Frances, daughter of E. Dodwell, esq.—At Eltham, the Rev. B. Guest, M.A., of Emerton, to Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of T. Lingham, esq., of Shooter's-hill.

*Died.*] At Gravesend, 38, Mr. T. Mayor, son of the Rev. J. Mayor, Vicar of Shawbury—At Woolwich, the wife of Major Clibborn—At Maidstone, 75, the widow of the late Mr. Justice Poole.

## SUSSEX.

A stone coffin was lately found, in leveling the ground near the New Infirmary, at Chichester: it is about six feet in length; and, on removing the lid, which fitted very perfectly, it was found to contain mould, about two inches deep, intermixed with minute portions of bone, some few fragments of iron, like corroded nails, and a perfect earthen jug of very elegant shape.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Philp, to Charlotte Wise, daughter of W. Wise, esq., Brighton—At Bognor, the Rev. W. Knight, rector of Steventon Hants, to Caroline, daughter of J. Portal, esq.—Lieut. J. Roche, R.N., to Caroline Susanna, daughter of the late A. Robinson, M.D., of Broadwater.

*Died.*] Capt. W. McCulloch—At Winifred, daughter of J. Hoper, esq.—At Hastings, Penelope, daughter of the late Rev. H. Price—At Lewes, Dr. Lowdell—At Brighton, 72, J. Hughes, esq.—At Chichester, Sarah, the wife of C. W. Dilkie, esq.

## HANTS.

The first public meeting of the Portsmouth Mechanic's Literary Institution, was held on the 26th of October, when the president, Dr. Howard, esq. delivered an introductory lecture to the numerous artisans assembled.

A new independent chapel was lately opened at Alresford, and sermons preached on the occasion by the Rev. J. Griffin, of Portsea, and the Rev. T. Adkins, of Southampton.

*Married.*] H. Handeley, esq., M.P., to the hon. Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington—At Bently, J. McCargher, M.D., of Farnham, to Jane, daughter of Capt. Ommanney, R.N., of Northbrooke-house—At Hambledon, the Rev. R. G. Richards, to Catherine Elizabeth, widow of Capt. J. Whyte, R.N.—S. R. Jarvis, esq., of Fair-Oak House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. P. Murthwaite, B.D.—J. Garland, esq., M.A., to the widow of the late J. Slade, esq.

*Died.*] Fanny, the wife of Mr. T. Skelton, of the Royal Naval College—55, Capt. A. R.



1825.]

A. R. Mackenzie, R.N.—24, Lieut. T. H. Atkinson, R.N.—77, the Rev. W. B. Barter, rector of Timsbury—At Petersfield, 63, Mary, wife of E. Patrick, esq.

SOMERSET AND WILTS.

*Married.*] Lieut. Morres, R.N., of Britford, Wilts, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Morres—At Marlborough, J. M. Richards, esq., of Roath-hall, near Cardiff, to Arabella, daughter of T. Calley, esq., of Burderop Park, Wilts.

*Died.*] At Biddestone-house, 90, J. Marsh, esq.—At Warminster, 31, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. Hoare—64, J. Hall, M.D., and one of the magistrates of Berwick.

*Married.*] At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Major Streatfield, to Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Darby of East Wells—At Bath, E. H. Clarke, esq., to Georgine Catherine Terise O'Moran—Capt. A. Cox, to Mrs. Jane Woodland—W. H. Atkins, esq., to Miss Martha Taylor—G. Sanby, esq., to the daughter of the late H. W. Woodyear, esq.—M. Poole, esq., of London, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. J. Evill—R. Goldstone, esq., to Caroline, daughter of J. Burgon, esq.—J. Harwood, esq., 82, to Phoebe, 80, relict of R. Coles, esq., both of Pensford.

*Died.*] At Bath, 20, Sophia, daughter of J. Smith, esq.; the lady of J. Sigmond, esq.—At Norton, J. H. Turner, esq.—At Kensington-place, 75, T. Mason, esq.—At Shepton-Mallet, the lady of W. Purlewent, esq.

DORSET.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held, lately, at Shaftesbury, the hon. Capt. Waldegrave in the chair, to consider the necessity and propriety of constructing an iron rail-road from Radstoke to Poole, passing by Frome, Hindon, Salisbury, and Stralbridge.

*Married.*] W. R. Bell, esq., of Gillingham, to Agnes, daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Marston Magna.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Lane is building a new market, with shops adjoining, and a capital inn, in a meadow adjoining the town of Newton Bushell. The shambles in the centre of the high street are to be pulled down.

A bridge is now erecting across the Teign, which will form a most convenient communication along the coast at Torquay, and thence crossing Lord Morley's suspension bridge over the Plym to Plymouth.

That rare mineral the tongstate of lime has lately been discovered embedded in tinstone, in Huel Friendship copper-mine near Tavistock; it is of a high yellow colour.

The first cargo of copper ore, from the Royal Stannary Company's mines at Moland, was shipped, lately, on board the Bristol trader, for the smelting houses at Swansea.

*Married.*] At Upton Helions, J. Bott, esq., of Coton-hall, to Susannah Maria,

daughter of the late Major Arden—At Littleham, C. Dench, esq., to Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Baker—Capt. R. Cook, R.V.D. to Miss Ann Venn, of Stonehouse—The Rev. T. Wilcocks, to Miss Eliza Satterly—At Topsham, Devon, Adam, son of D. Gordon, esq., of Abergeldie, N.B. and Dulwich-hill, Surrey, to Susan, daughter of the late Rev. J. Swete.

*Died.*] At Totnes, 80, Mr. Bastow—Mary Magdalen, wife of H. S. Dyer, esq., R.N.—49, Elizabeth, wife of T. B. Studdy, esq.—At Exeter, 103, D. Sugg. At the age of twenty, he fought at the battle of Dettingen, and assisted in removing the wounded Duke of Cumberland from the field. At the battle of Culloden he was himself wounded; but, from that period to his death, he never had a day's sickness. He has left four children, twelve grandchildren, and fifteen great grandchildren. He was born on the 7th of June, 1723, and his third son is now seventy years of age—At Dawlish, Elizabeth Ann, wife of the hon. G. Lysaght—65, the Rev. J. Palk, vicar of Ilstington, near Ashburton—At Highfield cottage, near Woodbury, 76, F. B. Dashwood, esq.—The Rev. P. Edwards, rector of Berrynarbour.

CORNWALL.

The Hayle Causeway is now rendered passable, several carts having traversed the whole line from Griggs to Carnsew. The completion of this spirited undertaking will render that fine line of road through the west of Cornwall, from Redruth to Penzance by Hayle, passable at all times of the tide.

A spacious meeting-house for the Society of Friends, was opened lately at Truro-Vean. The celebrated Mrs. Fry and her sister were present, and addressed the assembly.

*Married.*] At Landrake, — Luscombe, esq., to the widow of B. Trickey, esq.—At Falmouth, J. T. Forster, esq., of Bromley, Middlesex, to Mary, daughter of W. Tweedy, esq., of Truro.

*Died.*] Near Pendennis Castle, 63, Capt. M. Oates, R.M.

WALES.

A splendid vase, weighing 330 ounces, and holding ten quarts, has been presented by the clergy and laity of Carmarthen to Dr. Burgess, their late Diocesan, now Bishop of Salisbury.

Cardigan was lately visited by so dreadful a hail-storm, that every window exposed to the north was demolished; there was not enough glass in the town to repair the damage.

The annual Flintshire agricultural meeting took place at Mold, October 25; a better exhibition of improved stock had never been exhibited in this county: the usual premiums were distributed.

The commissioners of the Breconshire turnpike roads have determined on making a new road in lieu of that steep and dangerous



gerous descent, called Bailian-hill, in Cwmydur, between Trecastle and Llandovery; and also complete the improvements at Bwch-hill, between Brecon and Creckhowell.

Nearly eight miles of the new line of road through the mountainous tract of country between Newton, Montgomeryshire, and Builth, Breconshire, are now completed.

*Married.*] At Merthyr Tydvil, E. Williams, esq., of Maesryddid, Bedwellty, to Margaret, daughter of the late D. Davies, esq., of Garth, Merthyr—At Bettws-y-coed, D. D. Price, esq., of Hendre-rhysgethin, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Edwards, esq.—Lieut. W. Pedder, R.N., to the daughter of J. Pedder, esq., of Cnewer—At Llandovery, J. Popkin, esq., to Miss Olivin Wolstoncraft—At Cascob, Mr. R. Jones, Worcester, to Mrs. Martin—At Carmarthen, E. H. Stacy, esq. to Eliza Frances, daughter of W. Edwards, esq.

*Died.*] At Perthgerent, Cardiganshire, 74, the wife of A. Walters, esq.—At Ene-glyn, 75, J. Goodrich, esq.—R. Jones, esq., late of Glanrhyon, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire—Margaret, wife of T. Jones, esq., of Llawry-Bettws, near Bala, Merionethshire; 77, the Rev. R. Williams, rector of Llangar—At Aberathen, the wife of Capt. Enoch—At Cardiff, 80, the Rev. P. Edwards, of Llandaff—63, W. Edwards, esq., of Carmarthen.

## SCOTLAND.

Oct. 20. The whole of that ancient and magnificent building, Castle Forbes, the residence of the Lord Viscount Forbes, M.P., was reduced to ashes. The whole of the furniture and the valuable library was saved.

The Glasgow operatives sent a deputation to Mr. Hume with a piece of plate and a complimentary address. Mr. Hume declined accepting the present.

The city of Glasgow steam-packet, on her passage from Greenock to Liverpool was driven, by the storm, on the rocks at the entrance of Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man; no lives were lost.

The Comet steam-boat, on her passage from Inverness to Greenock, in coming round the point at Kempact, was met by the Ayr steam-boat; the violence with which they came in contact sunk the Comet instantaneously: twelve persons only were saved out of upwards of sixty persons who were on board.

At a meeting in Dumfries, on the 4th November, it was determined to establish a rail-road from Bampton to Port Annan, and the members of the meeting agreed to give the land, wherever the road should come through their property, without any recompense.

In searching among some ancient papers in Heriot's hospital, a challenge to mortal combat was found, addressed by the famous Rob Roy to the Duke of Montrose.

A meeting was lately held at Leith, for the purpose of uniting the Leith branch of the Royal Public Dispensary, and the Leith Dispensary and Humane Society, which was agreed to, and a considerable sum subscribed in the room, to support the charities.

*Married.*] At Minto, Roxburghshire, J. P. Boileau, jun. esq. to Lady Catherine Elliott, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Minto—At Braendams-house, A. Wilson jun., esq., of Glasgow, to Marsilla, daughter of A. Macdonald, esq. of Dallilea—At Montreal, Capt. Read, to Christiana, daughter of Maj. Gen. Gordon—At St. Fort, W. F. Blackett, esq., son of C. Blackett, esq., of Wylam, Northumberland, to Catherine, daughter of the late R. Stewart, esq.—At Rosehaugh-house, Ross-shire, J. Walker, esq., of Dalry, to Lillias, daughter of the late R. Mackenzie, esq.—At Kelso, R. Bruce, esq. to the widow of the late J. Murray, esq.—At Jackson's-cottage, near Dumfries, W. Bruce, esq., of Symbister, to Agnes, daughter of W. G. M'Crae, esq.—At Paisley, Mr. W. M'Arthur, to Janet, daughter of J. Tannahill, esq.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Limont, to Sarah, daughter of J. Weddell, esq.

*Died.*] At Roseville, 81, Euphemia Macduff, wife of Mr. D. Bridges, Edinburgh—At Cumnock, 76, J. Taylor, esq.—At Port Glasgow, J. Young, esq., M.D.—At Kirkaldy, 85, H. Beverage, esq.—At Moffat, 71, J. Rae, esq.—At Erskine, the Hon. Caroline Henrietta Stuart, daughter of Lord Blantyre—At Edinburgh, Capt. C. Greig; Ensign D. Jameson; Capt. D. Macarthur—At Kilmartin-house, D. Campbell, esq.—At Hilltop, 40, O. Wood, esq.

## IRELAND.

An enormous pike, weighing ninety-two pounds, was recently taken in a small creek from the Shannon, by Capt. Shewbridge, and — Donlon, esq., and presented to the Marquess Clanricarde at Partumna Castle.

An aggregate meeting of the Irish Catholics was held at Limerick, on Monday, the 31st October; Mr. O'Connell, Lord Clancurry, Mr. Spring Rice, and others, addressed the meeting on the subject of emancipation.

The new Catholic association had its first meeting on the 6th November in Dublin; Mr. Conway was appointed Secretary: Mr. O'Connell stated, the Catholic rent now in hand amounted to £233.

*Married.*] At the Vice Regal-lodge, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, his Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, to Mrs. Paterson.

*Died.*] At Dublin, 72, Mrs. P. Canning, mother of the Right Hon. Lord Garvagha—At Dunolly, P. M'Dougall, esq.—Lieut. R. Wilson—At Moyne, 69, J. Browne, esq.